FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1848. [NO. 1629.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
FOR EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

[illegible] 50 per annum, if paid in advance; [illegible] if paid during the year of subscription, or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

REMOVED. The Subscribers have removed their Stock of Goods [illegible] Dr. Robinson's New Brick Buildings on [illegible] street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
[illegible] 1848. 27-3w

BOOTS AND SHOES,
Cheap for Cash.
[illegible] assortment of [illegible] Boys', Ladies', Misses', Children's and Servants' [illegible]

Boots and Shoes.
[illegible]
W. E. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] HAWLEY & SON.

NOTICE.
[illegible]
W. P. M.
[illegible]
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
[illegible]

Domestic Goods.
[illegible]

SCHOOL NOTICE.
[illegible]

$25 Reward.
[illegible]
JANE McARTHUR.
[illegible], August 10, 1848. [illegible]

NOTICE.
[illegible] all persons from harboring or [illegible] Mary McBryde [illegible]
AGNES McBRYDE.
[illegible] 27, 1848. [illegible]

BOOK BINDERY.
[illegible] HARDIE has resumed the Book [illegible]

MULES.
[illegible] MULES, and a [illegible]
W. BRANSON.
[illegible] 1848. 27-3w

[illegible]
W. McINTYRE [illegible]
August 8, 1848. [illegible]

Store House at Egypt, Chatham County, to be Rented.
THE [illegible] Store House [illegible] There is a fine Well of water [illegible] a Spring not exceeding 200 yards of the house. This Stand cannot be surpassed by any country store in the State, for local beauty [illegible] and I know of no country stand that [illegible] an opening for a profitable mercantile business. There is but one Store within eight [illegible] As Mr. Gardner will discontinue business at his Stand this Fall, the opening [illegible] in that direction more than 20 miles. [illegible] within a circuit of 5 miles [illegible] A good business man can do a good business at this Stand.
PETER EVANS.
Egypt, Chatham county, Aug. 1, 1848. 27-10
My Post Office is [illegible], in this county.

60 HHDS MOLASSES,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 bags Coffee,
10 bbls. St Croix Sugar,
10 do. clarified do.
2000 lbs. prime Bacon,
30 boxes fine and common Tobacco, by the box or retail, remarkably low.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 5, 1848. 12tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.
THIS extensive Establishment will be completed on the 1st September. The House is three stories high, 150 feet on Hay street, and 150 feet on Donaldson street. The Rooms are spacious, airy, and abundantly numerous to accommodate all applicants for entertainment. The Stable and Out Houses are equally commodious. The Company have spared no expense to complete the Establishment in the best manner. The House is now offered for Rent, or if preferred will be leased for a term of years. Applications made to Alfred A. McKethan, President of the Company, will meet prompt attention.
Fayetteville, July 21, 1848.

MONEY.
NOTES and Bonds now due us, and all Accounts standing over six months, must be paid, or we will enforce collections.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 25, 1848. 26tf

NEW BOOKS.
WUTHERING HEIGHTS, by the author of Jane Eyre, 2 parts, 50 cts; Dombey & Son, complete, 2 parts, $1 00; Almanacs, 25; Jane Eyre, 25; Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping, [illegible] Works; Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, cheap illustrated edition, 50; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, together with a variety of School Books, just received by
E. J. HALE.
[illegible]

ASHEBOROUGH
Classical and Mathematical School.
THE Fall Session of this Institution commenced on the 2d Monday in July last.
J. H. BROOKS, Principal.
July 15. [illegible]

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. [illegible] manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb. 18, 1848. 3tf

EQUITY SALE.
WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday [illegible] the following valuable REAL ESTATE, to-wit:—by order of the [illegible]
[illegible] tract of Land lying partly in Chatham [illegible] North East side of [illegible] Bryan, Lord and others, known as the "Buckhorn [illegible]"
[illegible] adjoining the lands of Jonathan [illegible] McDaniel, and John Ev[illegible] of the late Henry [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Fayetteville, on Gillespie st. [illegible] at present occupied by [illegible] Terms [illegible] 5 per cent. cash.
[illegible] in Fayetteville, [illegible] on the East side of [illegible]
ARCHD. A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
July [illegible] 1848.

$200 LOST!

[illegible] a Letter for Charleston [illegible] South Carolina money:

1	[illegible] Bill, Bank of Charleston,		Letter B. No. 12
1	[illegible] Bills,	do	B. Nos. 16 and 73
1	[illegible]	do	C. No. 86.
2	[illegible] Bills,	do	C. Nos. 5 and 35.
1	2 Bill, Bank of the State of South Carolina, Letter E. No. 518.		
2	2 Bills,	do	B. Nos. 37 & 920.
1	5 Bill,	do	D. No. 20.
1	5 Bill,	do	D. No. 70.
1	10 Bill,	do	B. No. 46.
1	10 Bill,	do	D. No. 79.
1	10 Bill,	do	C or E. No. 13.
1	5 Bill, Bank of Hamburg,		Letter D. No. 742.
1	5 Bill,	do	C. No. 255.
1	5 Bill, Bank of Camden,		D. No. 791.
1	[illegible]	do	A. No. 109.
1	5 Bill, Merchants' Bank of Cheraw, Letter D. No. [illegible]		
1	[illegible]	do	B. No. 231.
1	[illegible]	do	A. No. 79.
2	5 Bills, Commercial Bank of Columbia, Letter B. Nos. 824 and [illegible]		
1	10 Bill,	do	Ac. No. 822.
1	10 Bill,	do	Ce. No. 471.
1	5 Bill, Bank of Georgetown,		Let. D. No. 1124
1	10 Bill,	do	A. No. [illegible]
1	10 Bill,	do	B. No. 577
1	10 Bill,	do	B. No. ——

Said Letter has not been received at the Post Office in Charleston. As it was stolen from the Mail, [illegible] those interested in the detection of [illegible] such South Carolina money as [illegible] and aid us in bringing him to justice. A reward of $25 will be paid for the recovery of the $200.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1848. 21tf

N. B. In the printed handbills circulated, an error occurred in the date; it should be 1848 instead of 1847.

For sale on Manufacturers' account.
DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb. 18, 1848. 3tf

North Carolina—Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

William A. Cox, Executor of Owen B. Cox, vs. Calvin Davis.

Original Attachment levied on Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, requiring the Defendant to make appearance before the Justices of our said Court, at the next Court to be held for this County, at Kenansville, the 3d Monday of October, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the Lands levied on condemned to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, James H. Jermain, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of October 1848.

JAMES H. JERMAIN.

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 25-6w

Somebody in Connecticut has addressed a notice to his *debtors*, in which, after a notice of his intended removal and the usual DUN, he makes this very cool announcement: "I will publish the names of all who neglect to pay, with such comments as each case warrants. A biographical miniature of delinquents and a historical sketch of their debts will be vividly daguerreotyped. The list and remarks will appear in pamphlet, and be distributed gratuitously. It will be not only *unique*, but instructive, amusing, and mercantilely important. Indeed, I mean to bequeath to the public an unmistakeable front and profile view of my non-paying debtors."

A REVIEW OF THE CAREER, CHARACTER AND CAMPAIGNS OF ZACHARY TAYLOR.

HIS EARLY HISTORY.

The presentation of the name of Gen. Taylor as a candidate for the high office of President of the United States, and the unusual circumstances attending his nomination, with its cordial acceptance by so large a portion of the people, as a candidate free from any of those ultra party pledges so usually exacted from competitors for lofty public positions, render it equally interesting and important to understand the whole inner framework and nature, the mind, the character, the principles, private and public, of a man whom overwhelming public sentiment seems already to have pointed out as the next Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

The best, the fullest and the most satisfactory exposition of all these particulars, will be found in the simple narrative of some of the most important and brilliant achievements of his life. His qualities speak in his acts; and his acts have been always great ones: his spirit, his mind, his sentiments, both moral and political, his whole character, are expressed, with a grand lucidness, on what is now the recorded page of his country's history; and to those acts and that history we would commend all free citizens of the United States, who, before casting their votes in the approaching election, would know his qualifications and peculiar fitness to occupy worthily the chair once so beneficently filled by the Father of his Country.

The character of Taylor is one that both kindles the heart and satisfies the judgment. It opens scenes of glory upon which every American can ponder with proud satisfaction; and with none the less approbation, that amid them all, the chief and ruling actor in every scene is a plain, calm, frank, unaffected, clear-headed, kind-hearted American citizen, who reconciles the lofty merits of the hero with the simple virtues of a true republican.

General Zachary Taylor comes from a sturdy and patriotic stock, worthy to give a President to the United States. His father, a son of the 'Ancient Dominion,' a neighbor and friend of Washington, commanded one of the Virginia regiments during the Revolutionary war, through which he fought with honor. Before the Revolution, however, in his early youth he had proved his courage, and the true American spirit of adventure, by exploring the forest mysteries of the great Mississippi Valley, then a howling wilderness, infested by the Indians, and roamed by the savage red man.

Leaving his brother surveying lands on the site of the present city of Louisville, where he was soon afterwards slain by the Indians, Richard, the bravest adventurer of the day, proceeded on a solitary expedition of discovery westward as far as the Mississippi river, whence, still entirely alone, he made his way safely back to Virginia, through the unknown wilds of Tennessee. At the close of the revolutionary struggle, in the year 1785, he went a second time to Kentucky, to revisit it, to pass his life among the scenes hallowed by his brother's blood. He went as an emigrant, with a wife and three children, of whom the youngest, born in Orange county, Virginia, on the 24th of November, 1784, and then less than a year old, was ZACHARY TAYLOR, a true child of the border, reared amid the perils, and privations, and severe labors of every kind which they encountered who in that day reclaimed the desert from the barbarian, and founded the institutions of freedom in the depths of the forest.

It was in this hardy school that Taylor acquired the education and qualities, the simple habits and manly virtues, which have, at length, lifted him up to view as one of the renowned men of the world, and commended him to the confidence of twenty millions of American freemen, as worthy to serve them in the Executive chair, as the representative of their sovereignty. Who else is the man to be found more worthy of the honor? Did the father, who so anxiously guarded his family through the dangers of the "Wilderness Road" to Kentucky, or the mother who bore the youngest born in her arms, dream, in the fearful nightwatches of the woodland camp, that the helpless infant, slumbering on its bed of leaves, should, after the long interval of sixty-three years, humble the pride of Mexico at Buena Vista, and return from that field of fame, to rule, three years later, a mighty republic, which, at the early day of that journey, had no constitutional existence? No; it was that Providence alone, which foresees and directs the affairs of men, that prepared that extraordinary destiny of the little wanderer; and even President Madison, a relative of the family, when, in 1808, he sent a lieutenant's commission to Zachary, then a young Kentucky farmer, whose elder brother, Lieutenant Taylor, had just died in the army, only deemed that he had secured to the country the devoted service of another member of a patriotic family. Thirty-seven years more were yet to roll, before the eyes of men could be competent to read the horoscope of the young subaltern of the 7th regiment of U. S. Infantry.

Lieut. Taylor commenced service, under the command of Gen. Wilkinson, at New Orleans; whence, having been prostrated by yellow fever, he was transferred to the Northwest, where he served, under Gen. Harrison, up to the close of the war of 1812. It was in that year he was made a captain, and placed in charge of Fort Harrison, on the Wabash; where, commanding a petty garrison of fifty men, of whom two-thirds, and himself with them, were rendered nearly helpless by fever, (for it was a very unhealthy post,) surrounded and attacked by an overwhelming force of savages, he enjoyed the first opportunity of proving that his fate was a charmed one, and that it was his particular lot to fight, and prevail over, superior numbers. He never has gone into battle, except against the greatest odds: and he has never come out of battle except as a victor. Old Sylla, the famous Roman general, who was always victorious, believed that his prosperity arose from a special luck or good fortune; and he called himself *Felix*, the *Happy* or *Fortunate*.—The same surprising success has, heretofore, always marked the career of Taylor; who, however, assumes no surname, but leaves all to his countrymen, who have already decided to call him—not Taylor, the Happy or Fortunate—but Taylor, the next President. We want a man of *happy* fortunes to preside over the affairs of the Republic. But let us observe how these happy fortunes began at Fort Harrison.

DEFENCE OF FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison was a mere stockade or block house fort, designed for defence against Indians, containing barracks, store-rooms, a guard-house, &c., but without artillery, or any other better means of resisting a siege than muskets, and the determined resolution of a young commander, incapable of fear; and whose own sickness, with extreme bodily debility—the weakness, and, for a time, the consternation, of his force—the presence of terrified non-combatants,—"nine women and children"—the number of his foes—the exposed position of the fort, remote from all succor—and, let us add, the recollection of a young wife and child, (for Taylor had married in 1810,) to whom his thoughts on that dreadful night must often have wandered—failed to drive him from his balance. "My presence of mind," said the young captain, in his despatch to Gen. Harrison, "did not for a moment forsake me." It was 11 o'clock, on the night of the 4th of September, 1812. Hostile Indians were around, in unknown numbers. Two young men had been shot and scalped, the evening before, at a little distance from the fort, and their bodies found and brought in that morning. In the evening a party of thirty or forty Indians made their appearance, attempting the treacherous stratagem of a flag of truce—which did not, however, deceive the cautious Taylor—and proposing a conference next morning. Captain Taylor prepared for the pretended conference, by immediately inspecting the arms of his men, serving them with sixteen rounds of ammunition, and, setting a guard of "six privates and two non-commissioned officers," all that he could, for he had only "ten or fifteen men able to do any thing at all, the others being sick or convalescent," (we copy the words of his despatch,) and ordering one of the non-commissioned officers to make up for deficiencies in the guard by walking the rounds all night, "to prevent the Indians taking any advantage of us, provided they had any intention of attacking us."

At 11 o'clock he was awakened by a musket shot, and, rushing from his bed, he discovered that the attack had been begun by "several hundred Indians"—that the fort was in flames—and that his men, overcome by the horror of their situation, and the shrieks of the women and children, were completely paralyzed by terror, so that two of them, and "two of the stoutest," too, leaped the pickets, in an unavailing attempt to escape. In this desperate conjuncture every thing depended upon the courage and resources of a poor sick youth, who had never been in battle, but to whom, and to whom only, all looked for protection. Here, in this little beleaguered post, on that night of terror, flashed out the lineaments of that character which lately shone so gloriously, with a matured grandeur, at Buena Vista. As calm, as resolute, as quick in expedients, as ready in their execution, the young Captain exhibited all the traits of the illustrious General. It was the flames which caused the panic; they were rapidly opening a pathway to the fierce besiegers; but it was a single block-house only which was on fire; and it was equally possible, as he perceived, to arrest the conflagration, and to provide a new barrier behind the burning block-house. The suggestion and the orders of Captain Taylor immediately inspired the soldiers with new life; "and never," said he, "did men act with more firmness or desperation." Some clambered to the roofs, throwing them off, amid showers of bullets and arrows, so as to intercept the flames, which were thus soon subdued; others wrought at a temporary breastwork, so that when the block-house fell, the savages found themselves repelled from its ashes by a new wall of defence "as high as a man's head," whence came the flash and balls of American rifles. In short, the Indians, fierce and numerous as they were, were baffled—repelled—defeated; and at six o'clock in the morning, abandoning their expected prey, they fled from the ruins of Fort Harrison, as the legions of Santa Anna fled, in after years, at Buena Vista, from the wrecks of the few shattered regiments and broken battalions which made up the petty, but invincible, army of him who saved Fort Harrison.

In both these battles, the first and the last, the smallest and the greatest, fought by Taylor, he displayed precisely the same qualities—calm fortitude, perfect equanimity, constant presence of mind, great caution, unconquerable resolution, and the secret power of imbuing his followers with his own courage—which made both, though fought under desperate circumstances, victories. We shall find these great military qualities exhibited during his whole military career; and we shall find other qualities, analogous though diverse, united and co-operating with them, under other circumstances, which combine to form the elements of a great character, equally adapted to the successful role of an army and the administration of a State.

THE BATTLE OF OKEECHOBEE.

For twenty years succeeding the victory of Fort Harrison—that is, from 1812 to 1832—Zachary Taylor, though serving still in the army, may be said to have returned to the life, and resumed the habits, of a simple citizen. Fortune offered him no further opportunities of victory, because none of battle, during the remaining term of the British war; and, after that, came a long and happy period of profound peace, in which the Republic waxed in prosperity, and the duties of the soldier were to garrison posts, to watch the frontier, to open roads of communication in the new States and Territories—employments presenting none of the aspects of war, and not altogether incompatible with the enjoyments of civil society and domestic happiness. Under such circumstances, and amid such avocations, General Taylor was always able to preserve unchanged the manly habits and natural traits of his early life; and the events of the Mexican war have made all aware that, even in the camp, the character of the citizen, in him, has never been lost in that of the military man.

The year 1832 was the period of the Black Hawk war, in which Taylor led a regiment in the battle of the Bad Axe—the only battle he has ever fought in which he did not command. From 1836 to 1840 he was in Florida, engaged in the Seminole contest, in which the decisive victory of Okeechobee, on the 25th of December, 1837, obtained for him his brevet of Brigadier General, and the conduct of the war, as commander of the Florida troops, during the two last years that he remained in the territory. We do not know that the battle of Okeechobee, though interesting enough from its fierce and sanguinary character, and the brilliant success that crowned it, and though pronounced by General Jesup, (then General Taylor's superior officer,) in his despatch, as "one of the best fought actions known to our history," ought to detain us from the review of the far more important conflicts of the Mexican war, in which the great qualities of Taylor were so signally and so suddenly made manifest to the Union. In the determined spirit, however, with which he set out upon a march of one hundred and fifty miles, disregarding all the impediments of a country impassable to artillery, and in action to cavalry, resolved to storm the savages out of their swamps and hammocks, he exhibited the same energetic will, afterwards so strikingly illustrated at Palo Alto and La Palma, as well as a system of tactics, perhaps caught in his boyish days in Kentucky, from some of those rugged hunter-heroes of the Indian wars, from whom, as tradition has it, he acquired his first lessons in the military art. There is, or used to be, a story told in the west of a certain character, a famous Indian fighter and scout, long remembered under the nickname of Captain Dudley Bulger, derived from a circumstance which we are going to mention, who used to belong to the country about Salt River, the very region in which the elder Taylor had established his family. This worthy, in his capacity of scout, accompanied General Wayne in the expedition against the Northwester Indians in 1794; and, on the eve of the battle of the Fallen Timber, coming in with the latest report of the position of the Indian army, (strongly posted among thickets and down fallen trees,) was admitted into the General's tent at the moment of a council of war, when Wayne, who had doubtless formed his own resolution, was about to demand the opinions of his officers. Some advised one, and some another method of attack, until all had spoken; when Wayne, perhaps for the humor of the thing, turned suddenly, and demanded the opinion of the scout. "Why, General," replied the intrepid scout, "if you axes *me* what to do, I should say, just move ahead and *bulge* right over them!"—a sentiment highly approved by Mad Anthony, who, accordingly, charged the Indians out of their lair with bayonets; and so, to the great delight and immortal honor of his adviser, "bulged right over them."

It was the "bulging" system of tactics which Colonel Taylor chose to employ against the Seminole Indians at the Okeechobee; and this, too, in the face of obstacles greater and far more formidable than those encountered by Wayne at the Fallen Timber. The long forced march brought his command, of about eight hundred men, in view of the Seminoles, posted in great force in one of those hammocks, or island groves, rising out of deep swamps, with which Florida abounds—those Serbonian bogs amid which, three hundred years before, the chivalry of De Soto melted away, horse and man, in the vain effort to reduce the fierce ancestors of the Seminoles to the Spanish yoke. The swamp surrounding the hammock of Okeechobee was three-quarters of a mile wide, "totally impassable," as Taylor himself says, "for horses, and nearly so for foot"—a wilderness of mud and water, and thick saw-grass, five feet high, and deep creeks and quagmires, extending "as far as the eye could reach;" and behind this desperate approach lay the savages, in the gloom of the hammock, covering and commanding every step with their rifles. Nevertheless, Colonel Taylor had made up his mind; he does not seem to have thought it necessary to call a council of war: he had marched one hundred and fifty miles to find the Indians, and he had them before him. He made his dispositions, therefore, without delay, and proceeded to execute his plan of battle, which was to "bulge right over them." Into the swamp! March—charge! First line, second line—firm and steady! Right through the torment of the tangled saw-grass; right through the bayou and quagmire; right through the sudden hurricane of Indian bullets and the storm of triumphant war-whoops, answered by the splash of the death-fall, and the dying groans of men mingling their blood in the pestilent pools. Gentry down, mortally wounded; Thompson dead; Van Swearingen, Brooke, and Canter dying: nearly one hundred and forty officers and men among the killed and wounded. The charge was still pursued, the marsh was passed, and in three hours the whole force of savages, fighting with uncommon ferocity, was driven at the point of the bayonet from the stronghold—marched over—utterly routed and shattered to pieces—and the victory of Okeechobee won.

It was, under the circumstances of the Seminole war, a highly important success; of the consequences of which, in breaking the spirit of the Indians, and disposing them sooner or later to make peace, Taylor must have been immediately conscious. Read his despatch, however, for a picture of the feelings natural to a victor on such an occasion! Well, it is, and long has been, before the people of the United States. The battle is described, the success recorded, but not one word of pride and triumph; no indulgence of a single feeling of elation: the thoughts of the victor run only on his killed and wounded—the loss of his dead, the sufferings of his bleeding followers. "Here," says the victor, his heart full only of this melancholy theme, "I trust I may be permitted to say, that I experienced one of the most trying periods of my life; and he who could have looked on it with indifference, his nerves must have been differently organized from my own. Besides the killed, there lay one hundred and twelve wounded officers and soldiers, who had accompanied me one hundred and forty-five miles, most of the way through an unexplored wilderness, without guides, who had so gallantly beaten the enemy under my orders, in his strongest position, and who had to be conveyed back, through swamps and hammocks, from whence we set out, without any apparent means of doing so." No: the feeling that breaks out here—the first feeling—is not that of gratified ambition, but of the tenderest humanity, to which "the nerves" of the brave old soldier are peculiarly "organized." And it was here, among the hammocks of Florida, as in the pitched fields of Mexico, that his acts declared the sentiments which he has since proclaimed to the world in words, "that the joy and exultation of the greatest victories"—we use his own language, spoken in December last at New Orleans—"are always, after the heat and excitement of the battle, succeeded by feelings of poignant sorrow and pain; and that war, after all, is a great calamity, and his the greatest glory who can terminate it."

Humanity is, indeed, one of the first, one of the most striking, and one of the noblest of the attributes of General Zachary Taylor.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

Few persons ever doubted that the annexation of Texas, urged as it was by Mr. Polk, in a spirit of contempt and defiance to Mexico, and with the haughtiest disregard of consequences, could fail to lead to a war with that country. The war was foreseen, if not actually desired—if not really sought and intended to be provoked, as a new element of political intrigue, and a means of popularity for the administration. At all events, the probability of such a war was manifest enough, (the whole country anticipated it:) and it was provided for, apparently, by those who wished it as a happy possibility, from which great honor and profit might be expected. The great mistake of the contrivers was in vainly supposing that the prizes of victory would fall to *their* share. They did not dream that a Fate above them, of which they were the blind instruments, was using them, their plans and their projects, to build up the reputation of a new and great spirit, before whose superior fortunes theirs should bow, like the genius of Anthony before that of Octavius. It has happened with the last as with the first of American rulers who planned the conquest of Mexico. When old Velasquez, the governor of Cuba, in 1520, projected the invasion of the empire of Montezuma, his grand desire was to procure a general to execute his will, sufficiently competent for that purpose, but not famous,—oh, no!—an obscure and modest man, and so perfectly destitute of ambition as to be willing to fight and conquer in the name and for the benefit of Velasquez merely, without any selfish aspirations of his own. The result was that Velasquez chose the humble Cortes, as the agent to win his laurels; and we know how it all ended, immortal renown for Cortes, contempt and oblivion for Velasquez.

When Mr. Polk sent Brigadier General Zachary Taylor, with the troops of the United States, to Texas, to fight his three months' war on the Rio Grande, it never entered into his calculations that the then comparatively obscure hero of Okeechobee might return from the campaign to baffle all his ingenious schemes of re-election, and even oust him from the seat of honor *he* so unworthily occupied. There is, however, a special Providence in the fall of a sparrow, and there is, certainly, not less in the unexpected uprise of a great man, modest and unambitious, to power and dignity among the chiefs of mankind. It was upon the Rio Grande, remote from his country and from succor, amid deserts, surrounded by Mexican chaparrals and Mexican armies, outnumbering, three or four to one, his own small and ill-appointed force; sent thither, in the midst of all those dangers, to perform, at the President's order, the needless bravado of planting the American flag on the banks of the long-coveted Rio del Norte, and the still more superfluous duty of protecting the Texan frontier from Mexican invasion; it was there, in the first clash of the President's war, the country suddenly became aware that it possessed in Mr. Polk's general, a greater man than Mr. Polk, a towering spirit, with new and mighty destinies, worthy to be united with its own. There was the thunder of battle; the smoke of cannon ascended to the firmament, and with it a name—a thought—a vision of future eminence, which, in a moment, struck upon the imagination of every man in the United States.

It is not necessary that we should review the detailed history of the appearance and progress of General Taylor in Texas, at the head of the Army of Occupation, from his landing at Aransas Bay, in July, 1845, until he met the Mexicans at Palo Alto, ten months afterwards. All the circumstances of this period, described in his official correspondence, have long been before the public, which is familiar with every detail. All that we need pause to remark is, that Gen. Taylor, however destined to win renown in the approaching war, went to Texas *not* to make war—not desiring, not even expecting war to occur; but, manifestly, hoping or thinking—"the wish was father to the thought"—that there would be no war, and that the presence of his army on the new frontier would have the good effect of removing the only danger, by preventing the otherwise possible inroads of exasperated Mexicans into Texas. This appears undeniable, both from his official letters and his acts, and from nothing more clearly than his calm and just accounts of the Mexican forces and military preparations on the Rio Grande; for he always scouted the wild rumors of gathering armies, that designing men, anxious for hostilities, sent home; from his indisposition to "call for volunteers from the United States," which he did not believe would "become necessary, under any circumstances;" and from the fact, that although instructed by Mr. Bancroft, acting Secretary of War, as early as June 15, 1845, to occupy a post "*on* or *near* the Rio Grande," he avoided doing so (Mexico having made "no declaration of war, or committed any overt act of hostilities, he did not feel at liberty," he said, "to make such a movement") until constrained by the President's orders of January 13, 1846, "to move forward with his force to the Rio Grande;" and there he selected the site opposite Matamoras, instead of the more distant Loredo, because that was the nearest place to his depot at Point Isabel, and he did not think it "entirely safe" to "separate his force further" at the time.

No: it is obvious, as from his letter of November 7, 1845, that the veteran's mind was full of kindlier thoughts than those of battle and victory—thoughts about the health and lives of his poor soldiers, if compelled upon summer marches, in that unhealthy climate, to found the posts contemplated by Government on the Rio Grande. "I cannot urge too strongly upon the Department," he says, "the necessity of occupying those posts before the warm weather shall set in. A large amount of sickness is, I fear, to be apprehended, with every precaution to be taken; but the information which I obtain leads me to believe that a summer movement would be attended with great expense of health and life."

Sent to Texas, ostensibly, and as he felt and believed, only to guard the new frontier of the republic, in the vicinity of a people whom he considered "well disposed towards our Government," no General in the world could have entertained more pacific views and wishes; none could have acted more faithfully and judiciously upon the resolution, by a purely defensive and conciliatory course, to preserve peace and avert the horrors of war. Reluctant to move, and moving only, upon the Rio Grande, when positively ordered by the American Government to do so, he went desirous of peace, but prepared for war, and ready to repel and punish any assault which his forbearance might not prevent. It was not until March 29th, 1846, while on the banks of the Rio Grande, that he was compelled to abandon his hopes, and acknowledge that the attitude of the Mexicans was "decidedly hostile." It is foreign to our present purpose to comment on the order of Government which induced, or exasperated, them to assume such an attitude; but when they threw down the gauntlet and drew the sword, the soldier of Okeechobee sighed; yet he was in a moment in his harness; and in six weeks, Palo Alto, and La Palma, and Zachary Taylor, were names for history.

PALO ALTO.

Who can forget the state of public feeling in the United States produced by intelligence of the events on the Rio Grande, between the 10th of April and the evening of the 7th of May, 1846. Between those two dates had occurred all the events, successive steps in the progress of war, between the murder of Colonel Cross in the chaparral, and the departure of General Taylor from Point Isabel, at the head of twenty-three hundred men, to cut his way to the relief of Fort Brown, through the as yet unnumbered hosts of Arista. The public mind, in fact, was on a sudden stunned and alarmed by the novel and dangerous circumstances that had arisen. There was not merely war on the Rio Grande, but formidable, urgent war; and at the same moment, the garrisons at Fort Brown and Point Isabel, and the little army of Taylor, marching and counter-marching to support both, seemed about to be swept away by the rolling avalanche. Arista had crossed the Rio Grande in superior numbers; the chaparrals were swarming with his troops; Fort Brown had been suffering bombardment for four days (from May 3d;) it was entirely surrounded and cut off from any communication with the American General, except such as could be affected through the intermedium of signal guns and the desperate agency of the daring Walker. Then it was that the whole public mind was filled with anxiety and boding fear. Then was felt, and bitterly accused, the wanton improvidence of Government which had sent so small a force of Americans to encounter, in that remote spot, far from reinforcements, the shock of the Mexican war it had so rashly provoked. Then, too, it was that the words of Taylor's last despatch, on leaving Isabel—"Should the enemy meet me, in whatever force, I shall fight him"—disclosed a hero equal to any emergency; but, at the same moment, that hero, marching with his petty twenty-three hundred men, plunged again into the Mexican desert, and was for a while, lost to the sight of his countrymen. All was, for some days, suspense, doubt, and painful speculation. Every man had for his neighbor an anxious quere about the American army and Gen. Taylor: "Had he not marched that army to inevitable destruction? Had he not been surrounded, in those thickets, by overpowering numbers, and there been crushed, cut to pieces, or compelled to seek safety in the calamity of capitulation? If he should have the good fortune to reach and shut himself up in Fort Brown, how long could he maintain himself there, waiting for reinforcements?" In short, the country was full of such speculations, and the anxiety became, if possible, still more intense, when it was suddenly put an end to by a fresh arrival from the seat of war, with the astounding account of two marvellous victories. Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma! how those names sounded over the land as with a clang of clarions! Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma! and these two Mexican names were suddenly the joy and happiness of the whole American people. There was no loss, there was no dishonor; the army was not only safe, but covered with glory. The hosts of Arista had fled; Point Isabel and Fort Brown were permanently relieved; and Matamoras and all of the Mexican towns of the Rio Grande remained at the discretion and mercy of the American commander.

It was, undoubtedly, the previous anxiety and alarm which gave such unusual depth to the impression made on the national feelings by these two victories.—But, intrinsically, and in every aspect, they were great events; full of a strange and most sublime interest. They settled, as it were, the whole question of the result of the Mexican war—there never was a doubt of it from that moment; and they satisfied the country and convinced Europe that the military energies of the American people had not suffered from a long peace, and from devotion to commerce and the arts of industry—that, in fact, nothing was easier or more natural than for Americans to follow the lessons of Washington, "in peace to prepare for war," and so be always in readiness for every exigency of fate. The history of the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma will ever be as captivating to American minds as national hymns are, full at once of music and the associations of national glory.

Was it not the "bulging" system of tactics, which General Taylor resolved to employ even against Arista, with all his might of armed men, occupying defensive positions selected by that General himself? Nothing was ever heard of, in the history of the war, more daring than that march of Taylor on the 8th and 9th of May, to Fort Brown, in which to proceed at all, he was obliged to charge right upon and over the lines of Arista's army of upwards of six thousand men. It was at noon on the 8th, that Arista, in complete order of battle, posted at Palo Alto and occupying the whole road to Fort Brown, was perhaps surprised—if not actually confounded—by the return of General Taylor, whom, four days before, in the Matamoras newspaper, some Mexican idiot—perhaps the General of the North himself—had charged "with flying in so cowardly a manner to shut himself up at the Point." *There* he was again, with his little army—eighteen hundred infantry against Arista's four thousand!—two hundred horse against two thousand—encumbered, too, with a train of no less than three hundred wagons, carrying the supplies for Fort Brown; there he was, indeed, that "cowardly" American General, who was soon, of course, brought to a halt by the majesty and terror of the Mexican arms!

Did he intend to runaway a second time? Poor foolish Mexicans! At two o'clock the Americans were in motion—retreating? No, advancing to the *charge*; advancing in good order, firmly and resolutely—until it was necessary to bring the Mexican cannon into requisition to compel the fearless desperadoes to halt at seven hundred paces, and unlimber their own artillery. But why should we repeat the oft-told tale, now familiar to every boy, nay, to every girl, in the United States. All the boasts, the promises, the efforts of the Mexican chief came to naught: volleys of grape—stratagems—and charges of horse, were alike in vain: and at night-fall, the hosts of Arista retired behind the shelter of the chaparral, and the Americans slept victoriously on the field of battle. But the battle was not yet over. Mortified, but enraged, and reinforced with more troops, in number greatly exceeding his losses, Arista fell back to the strong, the *very* strong position of Resaca de la Palma, where he hoped to enjoy a great success, but, in reality, only awaited his own final and overwhelming overthrow.

RESACA DE LA PALMA.

The Americans slept on Palo Alto, on a field of victory—nine killed, and forty-nine wounded; but among these were Ringgold and Page, whose names will remain identified forever with the recollection of the Army of Occupation and the campaign on the Rio Grande. The next day, the 9th of May, dawned with the assurance of another battle. Arista, drawing together all his forces, with reinforcements from beyond the river, was entrenched in the ravine of La Palma, in the very heart of the chaparrals: whence, although, on the preceding day, the two armies had measured strength in a kind of formal duello of artillery, at which Arista had been beaten, it was manifest he could not be driven unless, in close fight, in hand to hand rencontre, at the point of sword and bayonet. And this was precisely the character of the fierce and sanguinary battle of La Palma, in which Taylor renewed the attack with only about seventeen hundred men. Cannons roared and horsemen charged, at first, as on the preceding day; but the fight was soon characterised by regiments of foot approaching closer and closer to each other—breaking into parties to thread the dense thicket—and so engaging, at last, squad to squad, man even to man, in a kind of general melee; in which the superior qualities, moral and physicial, of the North American over the mongrel Mexican, soon gave the victory to the former. In no other battle in modern times were there ever so many opportunities given for the display of personal courage and gallantry; and in no other were there so many instances in which individuals, and especially privates and non-commissioned officers, distinguished themselves by exploits of chivalrous daring. In the heat and in the most critical period of the battle, it was precisely such a struggle; every bush had its combatant, every little opening in the thicket a fray of persons or of files; and for a time, so close and furious was the fight, so inextricably interwoven were the American and Mexican infantry, that both Duncan's and Ridgley's batteries became useless—they could not be pointed at any group or force of Mexicans which Americans were not charging through and through, and driving before them.

At last, however, numbers, pride, every thing on the Mexican side, yielded before the unconquerable resolution of Taylor and his little army. The spirit that dictated the remarkable despatch—remarkable as the utterance of a resolution at once so calm and so gigantic—"should the enemy meet me, in whatever force, I will fight him,"—meant the last clause to be understood as the promise, not of a fight merely, but of a victorious one. Taylor had set out to relieve Fort Brown, and meant to do it; not an American in his army but had set out in the same spirit, meaning to do the same thing. In whatever way effected, the General had infused his own determination and confidence into the hearts of all his soldiers; and hence it was that seventeen hundred men, this day, rushed at once right into close quarters with seven thousand, driving them, pell mell, from their redoubts, their guns, their ravine, their thickets, nay, their camp itself; until the Mexican defeat was an utter rout, and Arista and his troops, chased by a handful of American horse, rather for observation than injury, to the Rio Grande, seized upon the friendly opportunity of night to place its waters as a barrier between them and their now terrible conquerors. Taylor remained again upon a field of victory—lamenting, however, the loss of thirty-nine killed, and eighty-three wounded, officers and men—of whom Lieuts. Inge, Cochrane, and Chadbourne, were the highest in rank of those slain; while Lieutenant Colonel McIntosh and Captain Hoe, of the 5th Infantry, were, both by rank and the severity of their injuries, most distinguished among the wounded.

The loss of the Mexicans was never accurately known, but was always believed to have been eight or ten times that of the Americans, who gathered nearly two hundred of their dead. But the injury to Mexico could not be counted by her killed and wounded, picked up on this fatal field. Here fell her pride, the dream of her martial merit, every thought of her ability to contend in arms with the Republic of the North. The eagle of the prickly-pear and serpent, after two severe buffets, had flown away, screaming, from the bird of the arrows and the olive-branch. The rampart of the Rio Grande was annihilated, and the republic of the silver mountains stood open and defenceless, incapable of being any thing higher than the victim of our vengeance, or any thing lower than the object of our magnanimous pity. The victory of Resaca de la Palma was, in effect, the conquest of Matamoras—of the Rio Grande—of all the country to the foot of the mountains—to Monterey; and all these mighty results, which immediately followed that great feat of arms, were magnificent trophies, won for and presented to the Republic by a General who had sought to prevent war—who was always anxious to lessen its calamities and bring it to an end—and who, even then, in the moment of his great triumph, while doing full justice to the heroism of his officers and men, who had fought so well and bravely, yet indulged in no exultation unworthy of his calm, humane, unselfish, his truly lofty character. Did these victories, which intoxicated so many Americans, and begot all those novel notions about the conquest of "all Mexico," "inevitable destiny," &c., produce any change whatever in General Taylor's views or wishes? Did he ever show any increase of war-appetite? Did he not, in fact, remain till the last, the same calm, moderate, merciful spirit, who had no burning passion to go on indefinitely killing Mexicans and conquering Mexican territory, but was anxious that peace should be restored, and thought that the United States could afford to treat her—as he himself always treated her—magnanimously, with a gentle and pitiful forbearance in all things. Had his moderate spirit prevailed in the councils of the Administration, we should probably have had an earlier peace; and, we can well believe, it would not have been less honorable.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

MORE SECRET HISTORY.

The correspondence of Francis P. Blair and Benjamin Tappan, developed certain pages of secret history, which were any thing but advantageous to the character of Mr. Polk, as a candid and upright statesman. The following letter betrays a system of double-dealing, persevered in throughout the agitation of the Texas question, which is altogether without a parallel in the history of this country, and which has not its like in any place save in the corrupt circle of European courts. One would, almost, imagine that these transactions must have occurred in Italy during the 15th century, and not in America during the 19th.

Our readers very well know who Mr. Jones is. He was the editor of the Madisonian during the Tyler administration, and the confidential friend of the President, known to be deep in the confidence of all the Cabinet. He had ample opportunities for making the discoveries herein set forth, and there is an air of candor about his letter, which cannot be mistaken. The letter itself will not fail to convince all who read it, of the sincerity of the author. Mr. Jones has done the country a service in adding this chapter to the secret history of the most enormous public crime, which had been perpetrated since the first partition of Poland, and which resulted in consequences to us, the end of which have not yet been seen.

To the Editors of the Whig.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10th, 1848.

Gentlemen—You have seen, perhaps published, one or two letters recently written by Mr. Blair, divulging a few items of the intrigues at Washington, in relation to the mode adopted for the annexation of Texas. Mr. B.'s revelations, while they very palpably leave a stain upon the character of Mr. Polk, at the same time prove that he was on terms of mutual familiarity with the President, his confidential friend, A. V. Brown, and Mr. Benton. Now it is not my purpose either to attempt a defence of Mr. Polk, or a refutation of the testimony of Mr. B. It is merely my purpose to supply a few items of the recent history of the time, omitted by Mr. Blair, and of which, perhaps, he had no knowledge.

In the first place, Mr. Brown, one of the President's confidential friends, had previously pledged himself [in Mr. Polk's behalf] to Mr. Tyler's friends, that Mr. Benton should never have the slightest influence with the President, if elected.

In the next place, similar pledges were given by Mr. P.'s friends immediately attached to his person (both previously and subsequently to his election) in regard to Mr. Blair. They stated (in writing) that the "conduct of the Globe had lost them Tennessee, and came nigh losing them the Union." This, perhaps, may explain to Mr. Blair the secret of the President's duplicity—but not justify it.

I have no expectations, hopes or desires specially to participate in the benefits of party triumphs in future. I desire merely to "vindicate the truth of history"—and the whole truth.

There were also acknowledgments from the Alpha and Omega of Democracy, Gen. Jackson and Thomas Ritchie, that the friends of Mr. Tyler stood upon an equal footing with the rest of Mr. Polk's supporters. It may not be necessary to state that I never asked a favor at Mr. Polk's hands; but it is worthy of mention that the reeking knife of proscription was relentlessly drawn across the throats of all, or nearly all, of those left in official station by Mr. Tyler—from the greatest of living patriots, Mr. Calhoun, to a subordinate custom-house officer in this city, Mr. Curtis.

It is likewise a portion of the history of the time, that Mr. Walker—who had previously involved himself in a contemplated military enterprise against Texas, without the sanction of law, and similar, in certain respects, to Burr's conspiracy—upon the withdrawal of Mr. Tyler from the canvass, shed tears of gratitude and delight in the counting room of the Madisonian office, and declared that Mr. T. had saved the party from defeat. Subsequently, he became a very Robespierre in sending Mr. T.'s friends to the guillotine.

Now, I am done, I hope, with party politics forever. And yet, as I have a small space left, I may as well express my profound regret that I contributed, in the slightest degree, to the elevation of a man to the highest position in the world, who possessed so diminutive an intellectual calibre as Mr. Polk. He stumbled in making his first official step, and has never since been able to assume the dignified equilibrium of a statesman. After his braggadocian assertion in regard to Oregon, he was intimidated into an acceptance of a treaty, not negotiated with, but dictated by, the British Cabinet. None but the Americans who happened to be in Europe at the time, can appreciate the sentiment of other nations in regard to the pusillanimous conduct of our Executive. They viewed the head of the Confederacy as a true representative of the intelligence, honor and bravery of the people over whom he presided. His war with Mexico was regarded as a mere attempt to remove such imputations. And in so far as our Generals and the army were concerned, the wanton scheme was successful. But the avowed objects of the war were never to be obtained, for want of wisdom and firmness in the Executive. Mr. Polk's "indemnity for the past and security for the future," is now a by-word and derision at every civilized court in the world.

Impartial history will bear record of Mr. Polk's total incompetence as a Chief Magistrate. His acts are a series of blunders. The repeal of the tariff of '42 was a blunder. I say this, who am an advocate of free trade. Had the tariff not been disturbed, England by this time would have been bankrupt, and our manufacturers have no longer needed special protection. Now, any one who will look over the Union, must perceive the almost universal prostration of the manufacturing interest, while every ship that sails from our ports is freighted with our gold and silver.—And before many months, in spite of Mr. Walker's figures, the vaults of the Treasury will again be empty, and new loans necessary.

In regard to Mr. Cass, no sort of "punctilio" would constrain me to vote for him. He is an abolitionist. I care not what description of letters he may write to Mr. Ritchie, to bamboozle the South. He is capable of doing that, and explaining (by means of his private agents) to his northern friends his motives and reasons for doing so. The northern abolitionists who abandon his cause, do it not because they are not satisfied he is an abolitionist; but because he has not the independence to remain *openly* consistent in his long cherished convictions on the subjects of the Wilmot Proviso, the Tariff, &c. Although his confidential friends and agents assure them that his doctrine of leaving the control of the subject of slavery to the votes of a majority of the inhabitants of the territories, will be the most effectual and speedy method of interdicting any participation of the South in such domains belonging of right equally to all of the States, yet they condemn his unmanly prevarication, and feel strong enough to carry their point with a champion who is not afraid to avow his purposes.

One word in regard to Democracy as at present organized. I regard it (always excepting some of its ligaments on your side of the line) as an irremediable mass of corruption, incapable of "shoughing off" any particles worse than those that remain. It has "progressed" beyond the Constitution, and if not withheld in its career will soon produce anarchy, civil war, and an Imperial Master. The Convention of '44 destroyed the liberties of the people, by abolishing the right of suffrage—the first and dearest of rights—in dictating a man to the country, who had not previously received the "voices" of any portion of the people. Mr. Cass is a "Progressive Democrat," and a "Manifest Destiny" man.

I am your obedient servant,

J. B. JONES.

P. S. I intend to support General Z. Taylor.

Cheering Signs for Taylor.—A writer who signs himself as "A Democrat," in the Kanawha (Va.) Republican, says:—After travelling through the lower end of Kanawha, and over the county of Putnam, I am glad to tell you that the people are going for Taylor, almost unanimously. I was in a considerable crowd the other day, the most of whom were Democrats, and with the exception of two men, all are going to vote for Taylor. The people are so warm, they even want to bet on Virginia, and also to bet Cass won't get five States. I have always voted the Democratic ticket, but am compelled to give old Zack a lift this time.

"The Palo Alto" is the title of a new "Taylor and Butler" paper just issued at Charleston, S. C.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The North Carolina election held a few days ago for Governor of the State of North Carolina leaves it wholly uncertain whether the Whig or the Democratic candidate has received a majority of votes. Whilst the result is thus in doubt, we take occasion to state explicitly that, whatever it may be, it is no evidence of a falling off of Whig strength in the State. The election in November will undoubtedly give to the Whig Candidates for President and Vice President as large a majority as has ever heretofore been given in that State.

That the falling-off in the Whig vote for Governor is attributable to other causes than want of popularity in Gen. Taylor, or loss of strength of the Whigs as a party, is well understood by intelligent men of both political parties in North Carolina. In fact, it is (we learn) almost solely owing to an issue made with reference to a proposed amendment of the State Constitution.

Under the Constitution of North Carolina, every white male of twenty-one years of age may vote for the Governor and the more numerous branch of the State Legislature; but for State Senators no one can vote unless he has a freehold of fifty acres of land. One-half of those who elect the Governor are thus excluded from voting for Senators. The Democratic candidate, Mr. Reid, proposed to amend the Constitution so as to do away with this distinction. Mr. Manly, the Whig candidate, is understood to have argued against the proposed change while canvassing the State. Many of the Whig papers and candidates endeavored to sustain him in that position. In some of the counties, it is true, the Whig candidates took a different ground, because they disapproved of the course of Mr. Manly, and were in favor of the alteration. It is believed indeed, that a large proportion were favorable to the change. This diversity of sentiment and action, as well as the issue itself, weakened Mr. Manly before the People.

Without expressing any opinions as to the merits of the issue itself, we feel justified in saying that it would be extremely difficult for any one to convince the forty thousand excluded voters of the propriety of their exclusion.

That this new issue had a powerful influence in the late election is admitted by every body. We know that the Democratic members of Congress have for weeks predicted that they would carry the State, declaring that *no party* was strong enough to stand up under such an issue. If, for example, one man out of every twenty of the persons excluded from voting for Senators changed his vote on that ground, casting it against the Whig candidate, this would be sufficient to account for the apparent Democratic gain. That the Whig party of North Carolina have been able to stand up at all against such an issue is the most decisive proof of their strength. We have heard leading members of both houses of Congress, and of both political parties, declare that in their States no man could stand up twenty-four hours under such an issue.

We find that Mr. Reid's vote is much less than that of other Democratic candidates who were beaten: and, on looking at the returns from the counties, it will be seen that the greatest discrepancy has occurred in the large Whig counties, where it was believed that Mr. Manly was in no danger, and where the Democrats are understood to have made no effort, lest they should, by doing so, rouse the Whigs to action.

We feel confident, from the information derived from all sources, that the Whig party is not only as strong as it ever was, but that, as already intimated, Gen. TAYLOR will, in the November election, much exceed even the usual strength of the party whose candidate he is.

AN EXCITING SCENE IN THE SENATE.

In the report of the proceedings of Congress in the Baltimore Sun, is the following incident that occurred between Mr. Butler of S. C., and Mr. Benton:

Mr. Butler rose to a question of privilege, and wished that certain resolutions, published in the New York Herald of to-day, [in reference to General Kearney,] which had been offered in executive session, and, by the publication of which, he said, the rules of the Senate had been violated by the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton.) He moved to go into executive session, with a view to consider the subject. Messrs. Mason and Berrien seconded the motion.

Mr. Breese denied the right of the Senator to make the motion while the Oregon bill was pending.

Mr. Benton was in favor of having it proceeded with, and with open doors. He was, for one, determined to sit here, during the Sabbath, rather than the efforts of those who were talking about a dissolution of the Union should succeed.

Mr. Berrien insisted that the action was in order and should be decided.

Mr. Benton thought it not proper that the business of the Senate could be interrupted to settle a quarrel between two members. For, if the Senator from South Carolina, or any other, said that he had done anything dishonorable, he would get the *lie* in his threat—yes, he would get the *lie* in his throat—the *lie* in his throat [cries of order, order,] and he would have to meet him elsewhere, yes, elsewhere, elsewhere.

Mr. Butler was ready to meet him there or anywhere else. [Order, order, order.]

Mr. Benton repeated what he had before said—'the *lie* in the throat;' and much confusion and excitement prevailed, with cries of order, order, order, from all parts of the chamber.

The presiding officer desired Mr. Benton to take his seat, and he did so accordingly.

Mr. Bell obtained the floor and argued at some length the question of privilege, contending that the motion was not in order, and intimating that it was an effort to defeat the great measure before them.—Whether he disagreed with his Southern brethren or not, he was disposed to do his duty fairly and without flinching.

Mr. Benton said that under a pretext for a secret session, a public motion had been made here, by the Senator from S. Carolina, directed at him, with a view to attract attention through the country. He quarrelled with no man—he had fought—he fought once 'to the *funeral*'—'to the death'—but he never *quarrelled*.

The presiding officer declared the motion of Mr. Butler to be out of order.

Mr. Butler explained the reasons which had induced him to make the motion. He had considered the publication a violation of the rules of the Senate to which he had felt bound to call their attention. He had intended no violation of the order or decorum of the Senate, and was alone responsible for what he had done.

Mr. Benton considered the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina no satisfaction for the attack which had been made upon him by that Senator and his *two seconds*—[alluding to the two Senators who had seconded his motion.] He required *indemnity*.

Mr. Mason felt bound to appeal from the decision of the Chair, and the question on sustaining that decision was decided in the affirmative—36 to 10.

The consideration of the Oregon bill was then resumed.

CRITTENDEN ON TAYLOR.

In an Editorial notice of a Speech delivered at a public gathering at Russellville, (Ky.) on the 22d ultimo, by that eminent and true-hearted Whig, John J. Crittenden, we have met with a notice of the Whig candidate for the Presidency which cannot fail to be acceptable to a large portion of our readers:

"As to General Taylor, Mr. Crittenden said he thought he would give us the right kind of an Administration. The old soldier had passed through every difficulty safely. He had never said that he would do any thing but what, when the time came for him to act, he was ready to act up to the emergency. He had had to fight against the disadvantage of two or three to one, and he had done it successfully. No one had ever charged him in his long career with dishonesty. Honor and fame could not intoxicate him; power could not seduce him. He was as plain, as unpretending and 'rough,' after all his brilliant achievements, as any plain citizen present. He was not bedizened with lace. He was the people's man, and the man of the people. All could recognise him in his old brown coat as old ROUGH AND READY—as a real republican. If he wanted to paint Kentucky he would set up old Zack and have him painted as the embodiment.

"Here was a man who could heal the wounds of the country. He looked to him with these hopes, and with all confidence. He knew that the other party was striving to draw the people from him, but it was in vain, for their hearts were with him. When the day of election came many a Kentuckian would find every other feeling overcome but the one determination to do his duty by Old Zack and his country. He believed Gen. Taylor would be elected. He considered that matter well summed-up by the young Kentuckian who went to Philadelphia; who said, on his return, that the People were much split up in regard to candidates; that old *Rough and Ready* had a great many friends, but he believed *General Taylor* would beat him; but he thought one they called '*Old Zack*' would beat both! Mr. C. had talked with Gen. Twiggs before he left Washington, and the General told him in his decided way, with an oath, that no man could look five minutes in Gen. Taylor's face and make a proposition to him to do a mean action. No act of oppression was ever charged upon him! No man had ever paid the penalty of death by martial law from the time he fought at Palo Alto to the time he left Buena Vista. He had controlled and guided the army without bloodshed, maintained its honor and discipline, and retired without having done aught to sully the glorious character he had ever maintained as an able as well as humane man. When some deserters were brought to him after the battle of Buena Vista, before the blood they had shed had yet sunk into the earth, he looked scornfully at them and said: '*My* soldiers do not desert—*these* are not my soldiers! Take them back to the camp, drum them out, and let them go.' When the Government chided him for not storming Monterey with its twelve thousand men, with his five thousand, what was his reply? 'Yes,' he said, 'he could have taken it in that way, but he did not want to sacrifice the women and children.' When he was feted in New Orleans, a friend alluding to the splendid pageant which wound through the streets of the city, said to him that 'it must have been very gratifying to him.' 'No,' said he, 'it was not. I was afraid some of the women and children might be hurt!' Who but he, when thus receiving a triumph like those of Cæsar, would have thought of that? But to his mind that was the most beautiful trait in Gen. Taylor's character. It was more characteristic of him than any of the many anecdotes told of him. The people wanted such a man, and they wanted an honest man. That was more necessary than fine talent merely, such as was displayed in public speaking. Elect him, and the people would have a man upon whom they could rely."

Giddings on Taylor and Fillmore.—Whilst the Washington Union is zealously endeavoring to defeat the Whig candidates by the aid of the Abolitionists, we prefer to point to the course of these fanatics as the surest evidence that Taylor and Fillmore ought to be elected.

In the speech, which the famous Joshua R. Giddings delivered at the Worcester Anti-slavery Convention, in Massachusetts, he spoke as follows:

> But Ohio, said he, stands where she ever did, and ever will as long as the planks of the ship hold together, an enemy to the extension of slavery. She will not vote for the candidate of the Philadelphia Convention, but for one opposed to slave extension. Taylor was the candidate of S. Carolina, and of the *slaveholders*. And were *they* ever deceived in their man? Never. As for the candidate for the Vice Presidency, (Mr. Fillmore) he remembered that when Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, he had reported a bill for paying a master the value of a slave who escaped on board a British Frigate in 1814! And then the Congress of the United States has sat higgling about the price of the sinews and blood, the heart and brain of a man at Mr. Fillmore's instance."

Can any Southern man believe that Giddings would have said this of Millard Fillmore, if he were the Abolitionist which the Democratic papers charge him with being?

The Volunteers.—Our Volunteers of the Company made up from the counties of Rockingham, Guilford and Stokes are arriving by every stage, having been discharged and paid off at Fort Monroe, Va. They look hearty and cheerful, and improved in appearance from the methodical nature of the service they have been engaged in. Many a once familiar form, alas! is seen no more among these returning soldiers.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

We are now in possession of the "Platform" of the Buffalo Convention; a Convention made up of Delegates from the New York party known by the name of Barnburners, from the forlorn Whigs whom nothing *National* in its scope and object can satisfy, and from the Radical party, who would not be content to live under any Government in which the rights of property and the duty to labor for one's bread are recognised as fundamental principles.

We place these Resolutions before our readers, as belonging to the history of the day; and if ever they have perused a more demagogue production—a more elaborate attempt to mystify the Public, by wrapping up self-evident or admitted truths in sublimated phrases to give them an air of novelty; why, then their reading in the records of hypocrisy and of pretence has been more extensive than ours. As for Mr. Van Buren, the nominee of the Convention, if he were privy to the Resolutions, he ought to be ashamed of such incompatibility as they exhibit with the whole tenor of his political life.

The "demand," of the Buffalo Convention, to enforce which this machinery of a third nomination has been got up, are, as the reader will perceive, mere lines set for gudgeons, which even the malcontents in the Whig party are too clear-sighted to be caught by. The *Locofoco hook* is too plainly visible through the fishy bait that is strung upon it. Let us briefly analyze the six last of these Resolutions, which alone, out of the whole, present any thing practical.

The *first* of these six Resolves demands freedom and established institutions for Oregon. Well; they have *got* all they *ask* for Oregon. That demand, therefore, is satisfied. That ground has slipped from under them. They demand also the same for the Provinces of New Mexico and California. What sort of government is to be given to those provinces, now Territories of the United States, is a question to be hereafter decided by Congress; and, by the blessing of Providence, we are going to have a President who is pledged, as Mr. Van Buren *is not*, to respect the Legislative authority on that and all other questions which may arise during his Administration.

The first objects of the *second* of these Resolutions, cheap postage, &c., are common to all intelligent men of all parties, and can be no bait for any respectable party. Of the last clause of that resolution we cannot say the same. We regard it, on the contrary, as a contemptible appeal to the demagogue spirit, which is, in this country, happily not formidable enough to be worth the trouble of propitiating at such a price.

The *third* Resolution is altogether whig, and seems to have been inserted, in the teeth of the assembled Dissenting Democracy, to afford the Whig part of the Convention an excuse for being present at it at all. If there is any principle to which the Democratic part of the Convention, with Mr. Van Buren at its head, has ever been steadily *opposed*, it is the employment of the surplus revenue of the Government in improving roads, navigable rivers, harbors, and other means and facilities of internal commerce, or in doing any thing else beneficial to the People.

The Resolution for giving away the Public Lands is just one of those appeals to agrarian principles, to the mass of those who, too idle or improvident to become land-holders by labor, would willingly become so by favor, which a party without any distinctive principles of its own might be expected to resort to. The next step of these *Tertium Quids*, after prodigally wasting the birth-right of the People in these Public Lands, would be to divide the property of all those who have earned it among those who prefer the easier method of living by their wits; to counteract by legislation the ordinances of Providence, and confound all its distinctions between industry and indolence, between carefulness and prodigality, and between virtue and vice.

The *fifth* Resolution, so far as it has any clear meaning, is good Whig doctrine. Its *hidden* meaning, however, constitutes its virtue and its recommendation to the Barnburners, and, it is presumed, to the Whig Recusants in the Convention. It is intended to intimate a denial of the right as well as the policy, in devising a Tariff, to discriminate in favor of Domestic Industry, where it is necessary to protect it against foreign labor.

The *sixth* Resolution is in an abracadabra of the leading principles of the declaration of Independence. The bombastic style of it, however, makes ridiculous what would otherwise have been respectable. Why did they not cap the climax of their valorous determination to "fight on, fight ever," by declaring their readiness to

"Die all, die nobly, die like Demi-Gods!"

Such a conclusion would have as much sense as what the resolution does declare, and would have made the period yet more sonorous than it is.

Seriously, however; it cannot escape the observation of any attentive reader that these Resolutions, very positive and dogmatical about abstractions of comparatively small or at least remote consequence, *carefully avoid any commitment upon the actual practical issues between the two great parties of the country;* making no allusion even to the Mexican war for the acquisition of the foreign territory within which they contrive to build up their abstractions; to the Executive usurpations which have sprung out of it; to the lust of dominion which it has engendered; to the untold millions of money which it will be necessary to raise to pay the debt which it has created; to the twenty thousand valuable lives which have thus been sacrificed to a bad ambition, &c. What shall we say of a political creed in which all these and many other equal enormities of misgovernment count for nothing?

Another Sign.—The Mississippi Telegraph, published in Winston county, hitherto a Cass paper, has hauled down its colours, and comes to us with Taylor and Fillmore's names at the head of the paper. This, says the Vicksburg Whig, is the third change in the Mississippi press which we have recorded since the nomination of General Taylor—all of them favorable to the old Hero, whose generous bearing to her sons, when placed under his command in a foreign country, will never be forgotten or neglected by our proud and chivalrous State.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ACADIA.

Important from Ireland—The Crisis Approaching—Troops pouring into Ireland by Thousands—Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, &c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston at 2 o'clock, having made the passage in 15 days. She has been detained in consequence of the fog on the coast, for the last four or five days.

The Acadia sailed from Liverpool on the 29th ult., and therefore brings one week later advices. Her intelligence is highly important.

The news from Ireland will be read with peculiar interest.

Although no actual outbreak had taken place, the spirit of insurrection had got to such a head that a collision with the English Government was daily looked for.

IRELAND.

The English government are adopting the most energetic means to meet the impending crisis. The Liverpool Times says, that troops are pouring into Ireland by thousands. Thirty thousand troops are concentrating in and about Cork, Limerick and Tipperary. This overwhelming force has had the effect of exasperating instead of intimidating the people to the extent anticipated.

Habeas Corpus Act Suspended.

The Habeas Corpus Act has been suspended. The suspension appears in the form of a royal proclamation. The Queen's special messenger arrived in Dublin 26th of July, with a copy of the proclamation. It was immediately despatched to all parts of Ireland and appears to have excited a deep feeling of indignation.

The Castle has the appearance of a fortress. The attorney general and Solicitor General are constantly in attendance, and messengers are momentarily leaving, apparently on business of the highest importance, judging from the celerity of their movements.

Rewards of £500 each have been offered for the arrest of Smith O'Brien, Meagher, Dillon, and Dohney. A report had reached Dublin, that the former gentleman had fled.

FROM THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.

The London papers of the 29th ult., state that accounts received from the South of Ireland are of the most alarming character—that a rising of the people and a struggle of the most sanguinary character, were no longer to be regarded as events of the most improbable character.

Such was the state of feeling in the South of Ireland, that government had issued orders for a constabulary force of 5,000 men to be added to the counties of Waterford, Limerick and Tipperary.

Smith O'Brien, Meagher, Dillon and the other leaders of the league, although under the ban of government, are far from being idle. They are still organising and drilling the clubs, the orders from the Castle to the contrary notwithstanding.

In spite of the vigilance of the government, pikes, muskets, ball and powder, and other munitions of war, are transported in all directions.

From the tone of some of the Dublin papers, the great struggle cannot be delayed many days longer.

Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant.

The Lord Lieutenant has at length taken a bold and decisive stand. He has issued a proclamation in which orders are given for the suppression of the clubs.

Some of the English Journals, commenting on this proclamation, are quite confident that not only will the clubs be suppressed, but that the anticipated insurrection will be quelled without much difficulty or effusion of blood.

On the 28th of July, the office of the Dublin Nation was seized by a large police force. All the compositors, 11 in number, were arrested, and after a hearing before a magistrate, committed to prison.

ENGLAND.

Fear of Chartist Outbreak.

At Liverpool, serious apprehensions were entertained of an outbreak on the part of the Chartists.

Twenty thousand special constables had been sworn in, with a view of meeting any emergency.

The Chartist feeling appears to be principally confined to the meridian of Liverpool, Manchester, &c., although of course, they have the sympathy, active if necessary—of their brethren in the South of England.

In the manufacturing districts there appears to be great discontent in consequence of the depressed state of trade.

FRANCE.

Tranquility of Paris.

Paris is represented as being in a tranquil state, and the capitol assuming something like its wonted appearance of life, gaiety, and bustle.

In consequence of the deplorable accounts of suffering in several of the French West India Islands, it has been proposed in the National Assembly for Government to advance three million of francs, to be divided amongst those Islands.

Government is sadly puzzled how to dispose of the numerous number of prisoners taken during the recent insurrection.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.

Since the sailing of the last steamer, there have been some slight fluctuations in the Cotton market; the market finally yielding in favor of buyers. Middling Orleans may be quoted at 3⅞. With this exception, the quotations may be put down as the same as reported by the America. The sales have amounted to 34,000 bales.

In Flour and Grain, the operations of the past week have been to a limited extent, and without any material change in price.

Provision market firm.

At London, on the 28th ult., Consols closed at 86¾.

For the Campaign.—The Observer for the ensuing six months, embracing the whole of the Presidential campaign, the result of the Election, and a portion of the proceedings of the next sessions of the General Assembly and of Congress, will be supplied at $1, payable in advance. This is a small price for the gratification to be afforded by a regular receipt of the interesting and exciting news of the next six months.

In addition to our ordinary facilities for furnishing the latest news, we have, for two or three months past, been paying a high price for the Telegraphic news, and have thus been enabled frequently to announce the important news by the English Steamers a week earlier than we could otherwise have done. The cost of this has been greater than we can afford; but we hope to make an arrangement to reduce it to a reasonable sum; and that an increased permanent and temporary subscription will indemnify us for the outlay.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1848.

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR ELECTORS.

District No. 1. Hon. KENNETH RAYNER.
" " 2. Hon. EDWARD STANLY.
" " 3. HENRY W. MILLER.
" " 4. Hon. W. H. WASHINGTON.
" " 5. GEORGE DAVIS.
" " 6. JOHN WINSLOW.
" " 7. JOHN KERR.
" " 8. WILLIAM WITHERS.
" " 9. JAMES W. OSBORNE.
" " 10. TODD R. CALDWELL.
" " 11. JOHN BAXTER.

"The hearts of the people must be prepared for WAR."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

"I look upon WAR at all times and under all circumstances as a NATIONAL CALAMITY, *to be avoided if compatible with National honor."—Zachary Taylor, in his Allison letter.*

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."—Zachary Taylor, in same letter.

"I disavow, most unequivocally, now and forever, any desire on my part to interfere with the rights, or what is termed the property of the citizens of other States."—Speech of Millard Fillmore, House of Representatives, 1835.

"We might swallow the whole of Mexico without being hurt by it."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

"I am no slaveholder—I never have been—I never shall be. I deprecate its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition everywhere, when this can be effected justly and peaceably and easily for both parties."—Lewis Cass.

THE ELECTION.—All the Counties have been heard from except Currituck, and Mr Manly's majority so far, according to the Register, is upwards of 1200. Currituck will probably reduce it some 400 votes. We omit our Table until the *official* vote is received.

For the Legislature, there is a *tie* in the House, with a Whig majority of 2 in the Senate,—claiming the Senator from Orange, and giving the Locos the Senator from Camden and Currituck, which latter is still considered doubtful.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The two Houses of Congress terminated their very long Session at noon on Monday the 14th, according to the joint resolution fixing that as the time for adjournment.

The Intelligencer says that a great deal of business—even more than usual—has been left in an unfinished state. Yet all the Annual Bills, and the Oregon Government Bill, have, with other important bills, become laws, and the machine of Government will continue to work on as usual, until the Senate and House of Representatives come together again on the first Monday in December next.

USURPATION OF POWER BY THE PRESIDENT.—The speech of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, delivered in the Senate of the United States on the 13th April 1848, upon a resolution of inquiry, "whether any officers were in the civil or military service under appointments from the President, whose nominations had not been submitted to the Senate for confirmation," is like all his efforts, masterly and eloquent.

It conclusively shows us that under the Administration of Mr. Polk, our government has been gradually assuming the character and form of an *elective Monarchy*; in which the *will* of the President has with many become the law, and the influence of the Executive and the power of the Executive, strengthened daily by the abuse of the Veto, are greatly on the increase.

There is an official organ speaking the sentiments of the President; inflaming the passions of the public; "whipping in" those that are laggard in yielding their support to Executive desire, and branding with the appellation of "moral traitors" those who have the independence to oppose his high handed usurpations of power. In the purer days of the Republic, such a thing was unknown. Then the will of the people was the will of the President. He was but their agent, placed at the head of the government to respect their wishes and protect their rights;—and many of the good men of the olden time, who aided in the formation of our government, could not conceive the idea that the time would come when the President would be arrayed against the people, with an official organ to lash in delinquents, denouncing those who opposed his ambitious projects, as *moral traitors*. Some, it is true, did apprehend danger from the unlimited exercise of the Veto; but Alexander Hamilton, in the Federalist, ridiculed as "the wildest fictions of the imagination," the objections then urged against it. No man, said he, would be bad enough, even though he were bold enough, to frustrate the will of the people and abuse their confidence.

But time has but proved what the author of Lacon long since told the world, that few men could be trusted with power. Either through a vain conceit, or the love of notoriety, or a tyrannical disposition, or a feverish love of dominion, they will abuse privileges and strain their prerogative, until having usurped a power superior to the laws, the masses begin to loathe Executive burdens, and there is a collision between the government and the people.

The charge of "*moral treason*" for opposing the behests of the President, first conceived in the Democratic Review, then caught at by the official newspaper, then issued against the Whigs in an Executive message, now sounded in our ears by all the cringing minions of the President, has shown us to what a pitch Presidential power may attain. It was intended to frighten the people into submission,—like the pitiful idea of "Mexican Whig" was to destroy politically all those who opposed Mr. Polk's designs of conquest and annexation. But the charges being as infamous as they were foolish, fell still born from the lips of those who uttered them; and the occasion for which they were uttered having passed, and the capital that they were intended to make, having been exhausted, we hear no more of them, and only now mention them to show the spirit in which our government is administered.

Enough has been exhibited within the last four years to satisfy the people that Executive power can, and has been abused. We have seen the President usurp the war making power; we have seen him attempting to break down our gallant Generals in a foreign land by placing a civilian over their heads; we have seen him defeating the will of the people by the abuse of the Veto,—and insulting a patriotic and influential party with repeated false charges of treason and an attempt to prolong the war—when if Mr. Trist, the negotiator of the Treaty, be believed, Mr. Polk himself desired its protraction.

To all this the people have much to say. And we rejoice with the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in believing the prophetic lines of Byron about to be realised, when he said,

"God save the King, and Kings;
For if he don't, I doubt if men will longer:
I think I hear a little bird that sings,
The people by and by will grow the stronger."

Already to one Veto there has been a remonstrance, and the people in masses at Chicago condemned the abuse of Presidential power. Already has the Senate of the United States, by thrusting old Mr. Ritchie from its Chamber, declared that legislators are not to be whipped in to the will of the Executive.

And already has Mr Polk found out that even amongst his quondam friends at Baltimore in Convention assembled, (though they did try to ease him in his dying hours with a political commendation,) that he had not even so much as a body guard of friends to recommend him again to the suffrages of the people.

LETTERS FROM THE EDITOR.

NEW YORK, August 11, 1848.

Much surprize is expressed here at the loss of the Whigs in our late election, and the closeness of the vote, perhaps even to the loss of the State, for all is still in doubt. The Telegraphic accounts are confused and contradictory, names and numbers being shockingly mangled on the way here. They inform us of the vote in *Weir* county, in *Weirwell* county, in *Dauphin* county, &c. and assure us that one Whig county, where our majority is about 150, has given us 750 majority; that a Locofoco county, by 7 or 800 majority, has given a Whig majority of 2 or 300. These are unpardonable blunders, but enough is known to show that the vote will be very close. Reid's humbug has had a more extensive effect than I had anticipated, though not more than might perhaps have been expected from the fact that probably 20,000 persons in the State will, by its prevalence, obtain a right which they do not now possess. These are all directly interested in making the change, and it is natural that many of them should be persuaded by demagogues that they had been dreadfully oppressed by the operation of the Constitution of 1776. It is true that they never found out how much they had been hurt till Reid told them; and that they never would have imagined that the patriots who framed our Constitution in 1776, and the Republicans who amended it in 1835, (such as Nat. Macon,) were aristocrats and enemies to the poor men.—The people never did find this out, and never would, if Reid had not wanted to be Governor. Reid himself never thought of it whilst he was in the Legislature, and might have done something to remedy the great evil.

For myself, I do not care a button about it, one way or the other. I took no part in it, except to expose the demagoguism of Reid, and am, and have been, quite willing that the people shall have their own way. There is, for the present at least, conservatism enough in North Carolina to prevent any great harm from growing out of any change that the people may make in their constitution or laws. There may be, and probably will be, a demand for an increase of political power in the Western part of the State, and a corresponding decrease in the Eastern; but that will probably be not injurious to the prosperity of the State, however unpleasant to the suffering section. The people will it. So be it.

I was amused with a message which I received yesterday from a distinguished Democrat of this city, a native of our State. "Tell Mr Hale," said he to a friend, "that, Democrat as I am, I should be sorry to see North Carolina change her politics. She has a high character for integrity, for steadiness, for consistency; and I would be glad to see her maintain her character. She will be less respectable than she has been, if she now goes for the Democrats." Thus spoke a man who loves his native State more than his party.

The great Buffalo Free Soil Convention has nominated Van Buren for President, and a son of John Quincy Adams for Vice President. These nominations will hurt the Whigs as little as any they could have made. I regret to see evidence every where at the North of a determination to make this Free Soil Question a *sine qua non*.—This is the result of the mad scheme of territorial acquisition, which so many Southern men advocated; but to which the Observer was always opposed. It presents a fearful aspect at present. Possibly it may result peacefully, but there is much to fear. I see that the Senate has adopted the Missouri Compromise; I learned at Washington that the House would not agree to it; but will go for nothing short of the Wilmot Proviso.

SARATOGA, Aug 15, 1848.

After two or three days of extreme uncertainty and almost despair, as to the result of our election, (an anxiety which a number of North Carolinians now here have felt most keenly,) we are this morning cheered with a Petersburg telegraphic despatch of yesterday, which renders Manly's election almost certain. So may it be! The Legislature I see is still in doubt. I hope for the majority. Too much of the prosperity and honor of the country and of the State, in my opinion, depend upon our success, to make me feel otherwise than deeply and sincerely anxious as to the issue. I presume the result is not known at home at this moment, and that, by means of that wonder-working agent the telegraph, I shall know it here quite as soon as it can be known in Fayetteville.

We have the closing proceedings of Congress here this morning. And, as I anticipated, the Missouri Compromise was stricken from the Oregon bill, by the large majority of 30 in the House. Only 4 Northern members would consent to extend that Compromise over the new territory lately acquired from Mexico. This is a startling fact, and, taken in connection with the additional fact which every day's observation here at the North satisfies me *is* a fact, that all men, of all parties here, are fully and unalterably determined that there shall be no further extension of slave territory, it presents matter for the most grave consideration of Southern people. We can never consent that on our Southern boundary there shall be erected a parcel of free States, to annoy us, and to despoil us of our rights of property, as the people of the free States on the North and West now do. The evil, bad enough now, would be intolerable. And yet the North has the power, either to bring them in as free States or to keep them out altogether. They have the majority, and three years hence, under the new Census, that majority will be greatly increased. The result of all this will show Southern men, I think, that the ground taken by the Observer, in common with other Southern Whig papers, and Southern Statesmen, of decided opposition to the acquisition of any more territory, was the true position for the South. In that was our safety; but we have permitted the moment to pass by when we had the veto power at command, and must now abide the consequences. What they will be, heaven only knows.

I have heard no one speak with any doubt of the vote of this State. If some other man than Van Buren had been nominated by the Buffalo Convention, or even if a popular Whig had been selected for Vice President, the vote of New York might have been endangered, so great is the popularity of the Free Soil doctrine. But the Whigs and Hunkers are too bitterly hostile to Van Buren to vote for him, and the selection of Adams, of Boston, a mere Abolitionist, as the Vice President, gives no strength to the ticket. New York is considered certain for Taylor.

I never saw such a crowd at Saratoga as there is here now. Not only is every hotel and boarding house full, (and the number of these is legion,) but I am this morning informed that nearly every private house in the village has lodgers. I am told that many of the wealthiest families let out rooms to the hotels, at 50 cents a night, and that not more than half a dozen dwellings are above this mode of turning an honest penny. There are probably 500 boarders at that pleasant house, Union Hall, at which I am, as usual, located, of whom many are colonized in the village, but eat at the bountiful table provided by the hotel. It might be supposed that this crowd was annoying; but it is not so. One may be as private as one pleases, though the pleasant company, the constant changes of coming and going, the arrival of the mails, the visits to the Springs, the music and the dance, leave most people with but little inclination for privacy, or for any serious occupation. The immense throng is well behaved. I have not seen an intoxicated person, nor an instance of misconduct, or even of rudeness, during the four days I have been here.

Among the curiosities of the place, ex-Gov. McNutt, of Miss., the father of Repudiation, was pointed out to me last night. He is a tall, *beefy* looking man, of perhaps 45 years of age, with a face as heavy as his person.

There is no lack of rational amusements here. Two Concerts last night. I heard Dempster, who had a very large audience, sing his beautiful selection of songs, which have not only his rich voice to recommend them to the ear, but a higher value in the moral which touches the heart. No one can listen to such songs as the "Blind Boy," the "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," and the exquisite ballad "the May Queen," without being a better, though, it may be, a sadder man.

But enough of this, which some of my readers may think is not in my usual vein.

SARATOGA, Aug 16, 1848.

I cannot refrain from offering a hearty congratulation to the readers of the Observer on our triumph, news of which, stated to be certain, has just reached us. It is true that the majority is small, but John Randolph used to contend, that a majority of *one* was the best of all possible majorities in a Legislative assembly. I suppose, therefore, that a majority of *two* is the second best kind of majority. For our excellent Governor-elect the majority is stated at about 400. That will do for the present. In November we shall see that majority increased between ten and twenty fold. Having been so discouraged by accounts some days ago, as to give up the State, the triumph is of course so much the more gratifying.—Hazza for North Carolina! May she ever stand fast in her integrity, political as well as moral!

Having now triumphed, and having a majority, I hope the Whig party, in the Legislature and out of it, will do willingly what they were indisposed to do as a mere party humbug. I hope they will take the proper steps to remove the property qualification, which is objectionable to 20 or 30,000 of our citizens. The spirit of the age is hostile to the exclusion of any freeman from privileges which others enjoy; and, if this change had been presented at a proper time, and in a proper way, it would have met with less opposition than it has. It will doubtless materially change the relative power of the Eastern and Western sections of our State, in the Senate, giving the entire control of both branches to the West. But in North Carolina there is too strong a sense of justice to admit of a serious apprehension that this newly acquired power will be improperly and oppressively used.

The public feeling is shocked by the disreputable scene in the Senate between Messrs Benton and Butler. That body, at least, should be preserved from such exhibitions of passion and rowdyism.

A DUEL—ALMOST.—Considerable excitement has been created in Washington in consequence of a difficulty which occurred in the Senate between Mr. Butler of S. C. and Mr. Benton, (noticed elsewhere.)

Mr. Butler challenged Col. Benton, the challenge was accepted, and the time of meeting is said to have been fixed upon, when the parties were arrested and bound over in the sum of $5000 each, from which obligation, however, Col. Benton was subsequently released.

It is reported that after this Mr Butler sent a message to Mr Benton, stating that $5000 was not an object with him in an affair of the kind, and he did not suppose it would be with Mr. Benton, and proposing that they forfeit their bonds—To this message, it is said, Mr. Benton returned no answer.

P. S. A Telegraphic despatch received in Charleston from the Hon. Isaac E. Holmes, states that the difficulty has been adjusted, and that Mr. Butler was to have started home on Thursday last.

THE WESTERN ELECTIONS.—From the States of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, and Iowa, which States voted on the 7th, complete returns have not yet been received. Enough is known, however, to state the result with something like certainty.

In Illinois, the Whigs had no candidate out for Governor and Lieut. Governor. For Congress, Baker, Whig, is elected, by a handsome majority it is said, in a District which has heretofore given near 2000 Loco majority. Wentworth, the present Loco member, is re-elected in the Chicago District. The Springfield District, now represented by Abraham Lincoln, Whig, is still doubtful, but Logan, Whig, is reported to be elected. It is also reported that Marshall, Whig, is elected in the District now represented by Orlando B. Ficklin, Loco.

In Indiana, the partial accounts show a decided Whig majority on the popular vote, though it is probable that the Locos have elected a majority of the Legislature. They were enabled to do this, by the system of apportionment of the members under the constitution. The apportionment is made at regular intervals, and the last one was made when the Locofocos had the control of the Legislature. We see it stated that they contrived it so, that in the years when a Senator of the United States was to be chosen, the floating members, as they are called,—that is, extra members which are one year given to certain counties and another year are given to other counties—were all given to the Locofoco counties. A Senator of the United States is to be chosen by the Legislature just elected, and all the floating members are given to the Locofoco counties. In this way they have probably secured a majority of the two houses, whilst the popular vote is shown to be with the Whigs. It is the popular vote which alone counts at the Presidential election, and this being with us now, will be more certainly with us when Gen. Taylor is in the field.

Missouri is Locofoco as usual, though probably by a greatly reduced majority.

In Kentucky, the Whigs have triumphed by a majority exceeding their most sanguine expectations. It was in this State that the Locos made their most strenuous and most *unscrupulous* exertions. They openly proclaimed in Washington, that in the defeat of Mr. Crittenden in Kentucky, were the prospects of Gen. Taylor to be blasted. Mr. Crittenden's majority is variously estimated at from 7 to 9,000, with a large Whig majority in each branch of the Legislature. Mr. Clay, it is said, travelled fifty miles to vote the Whig ticket, —[a noble example for some of our stay-at-home North Carolina Whigs.]

The chances are that the Locos have carried a majority of the Legislature of Iowa,—thus securing the two U. S. Senators to be elected by that body.

HON. BEDFORD BROWN FOR TAYLOR.—The Milton Chronicle says it has the very best authority for saying, that the Hon. Bedford Brown, formerly a Democratic U. S. Senator from this State and now a citizen of Albemarle, Va., "spurns the idea of supporting Cass for the Presidency, and is a warm and zealous advocate of General Taylor." "We vouch for the truth of this statement, (says the Chronicle,) and ask the Democrats of Caswell, and the whole State, if it is not time for them to pause and *think*, ere they cast their votes against such a man as Gen. Taylor for such a man as Lewis Cass?"

ORANGE COUNTY.—It is said that an error occurred in the returns from one of the precincts in Orange county, which, if corrected, would elect Berry, the Locofoco candidate for Senator. It is said that the poll books record 57 names voting in the Senate at that precinct; that the votes when counted stood Waddell 43, Berry 14; but the certificate, *signed by the inspectors*, gives to Waddell 48, and Berry 14, an error of 5 too many for Waddell.

"If this is so," says the Hillsborough Recorder, "no person has authority to correct it; for the Sheriff, in making out his return, cannot look behind the certificates of the inspectors. One of two courses only is open. Mr. Waddell may resign, and let a new election be ordered by the Governor; or he may take his seat, which will open a way for an examination of the legality of all votes given in. When the spurious votes are set aside, we think it will appear, if we have been rightly informed, that Mr. Waddell is elected by a clear majority of ten or fifteen; but be the result as it may, let justice be done.

What course Mr Waddell will pursue we cannot say. He was absent at Granville court when the error, (if there is any,) was discovered, and did not return until Sunday morning, and early on Monday he left again for Chatham. When he has leisure to examine into it, no doubt he will do what is right."

DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C., Aug. 13, 1848.

E. J. Hale, Esq.—Dear Sir: Below I send you an account of the election in this county, copied from the official returns. Col. Hill, the Senator elect, when returning thanks the day after the election, to a number of his constituents assembled at the Court House, to learn the result, announced his opposition to the free suffrage movement, and his determination to support Maj. Collins for Comptroller, against all competitors.

	GOV'R.		SENATE.		COMMONS.		
	Reid.	Manly.	Hill.	Smith.	Dickson.	Kelly.	Pearsall.
Kenansville,	126	38	53	35	69	105	56
Hallsville,	96	34	42	20	89	110	30
Warsaw,	100	31	48	3	81	69	32
Hodges',	28	25	22	00	48	32	7
Wolf Scrape,	113	33	24	20	90	43	81
Gibson's,	50	12	3	22	36	24	37
Albertson's,	53	4	2	27	1	12	47
Sreeta,	21	23	2	21	7	23	37
Cedar Creek,	109	2	26	9	30	48	64
Island Creek,	90	12	47	26	83	69	30
Rockfish,	70	00	13	28	53	49	7
Grove's,	65	6	19	18	55	48	10
	921	218	301	229	642	632	438

[All the county candidates are Locos.]

We understand that our Democratic friends, in contemplation of the election of Reid, had secured by contract a goodly quantity of powder, tar, rosin, &c. &c., and had also called upon one of our hardy old Whigs, who has been accustomed to fire glorification guns, and always did it handsomely, to bring out his "old Betsey" for a regular "blow out."

Will they please let us know what they have done with it? and if perfectly convenient, will they not give Charles Manly a gun or two, since he has beaten them, without the Whig reserve guard of Western North Carolina?

MR. TRIST—MR. POLK AND HIS POPULARITY.—We find in our exchange papers a letter from Mr. N. P. Trist, dated Westchester, Penn., Aug. 7th, 1848, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, U. S., which promises to present for the consideration of the people, subjects of much interest and importance with regard to the course pursued by the President in the late war with Mexico. He states most solemnly that there has been "a corrupt use of Executive influence;" that the country has been "deceived by the President of the United States;" "that the object for which that deception was practiced, was the indefinite protraction of the war,"—the desire of Mr. Polk being to conquer the whole of Mexico, "and *annex* it to the Union. Further he states, that he knows that this corrupt use of Executive influence has been extended "*even to subornation of perjury*;" and holds himself ready, when called upon by Congress, to substantiate the charges made, and allegations set forth in his letter.

This letter derives some importance from the circumstance of its being the production of one who has occupied distinguished positions under the Administration, and been intimately acquainted with the plans and wishes of the President in the settlement of the Mexican difficulties. Mr. Trist was Chief Clerk in the Department of State, and afterwards our Commissioner to Mexico.

Taking no charge to be true until it is *proved*, we bide the issue, of course reserving our judgment in the matter, until further developements shall throw more light upon the subject.

At best, Mr. Polk occupies a very unenviable attitude. The people have heard so much of his double dealing, so much of his faithlessness, that Mr. Trist will find many, who will readily catch at even bare assertions, and regard them as proof. The course of the President upon the Oregon question,—his Texas intrigue,—his Mexican war, —his treatment of Scott and Taylor,—and his many political faults and inconsistencies, have turned the tide of public opinion against him, until we are almost constrained to believe that Mr Westcott of Florida was right when, in his place in the Senate, on the 13th Feb'y, 1847, he said, "that if Mr. Polk ventures to become a candidate at the next Presidential election, there is not a prominent member of the Democratic party, against whom he could get a majority in a single district of a single State of this confederacy."

Of course Mr. Polk has that popularity which is incident to power. He has patronage to bestow, and he will have *friends*. A French traveller remarks, that he has noticed in all governments, whatever may be their form, that "adulation follows power." It is the *office* and not the *man* that has the friends. Long since he must have realised the mortifying truth, that he hath

———"Honor for those honors
That are without heir, as *place, prize, favours*."

THE UNION AND THE N. CAROLINA ELECTION.—We would suggest to the Editor of the Standard, and the Democratic Central Committee at Raleigh, the propriety of setting old Father Ritchie right about the North Carolina election, before the old fellow begins to denounce the free suffrage issue. Evidently he has got wrong in some way or other; whether stupified by natural dullness or dabbling in matters that he knows nothing about, he has shown a strange degree of ignorance about the concerns of a State and a party which he would readily make his readers fancy were dear to him. He says that "Mr. Manly made his issue where he thought it would help him, and let it alone elsewhere,"—and contrary to the opinion of the Standard, the Carolinian, and the Democracy in North Carolina, who all agreed that their success was attributable to free suffrage—the old fellow goes on to say "*that very little notice was taken of the issue before the election*."

Write him a letter, gentlemen, and set him right. He will soon come into the ranks and shout "hurrah for Reid and free suffrage."

As for the statement that North Carolina will go for Cass and Butler, the people at the polls in November next will tell a different tale to that.

The remains of Capt. Shive, of the Cabarrus Volunteers, arrived at this place on Friday last from Wilmington.

Gen. Shields, recently appointed Governor of Oregon, is said to have declined the appointment.

THE CHARGE PROVED.—*Cass a Speculator in public lands whilst Secretary of War.*—Many of our readers will probably recollect an extract copied into our paper of the 8th August, from the Louisville Journal, in which it was stated that General Cass, while Secretary of War, was engaged with others in a great speculation in western lands. The Louisville Journal further brought to the consideration of the public, the fact that whilst speculating in these lands, Gen. Cass had defrauded his associates of a large amount of money—the capital invested. The publication of this charge has had the effect of eliciting a letter from B. B. Kercheval, Esq., of Detroit, a friend of Mr Cass, and the agent of the association. This Mr. Kercheval takes the responsibility upon his own shoulders, and distinctly affirms that the statement made by the informant of the Louisville Journal is false, and that if said informant was a Stockholder, and had paid his $10,000 into the treasury of the association, that upon the final settlement in October 1837, he must have received his share of the proceeds, or else have previously disposed of his interest in the concern.

Mr. Kercheval thus exonerates Mr. Cass from the charge of dishonesty, so far as his letter can exonerate him. The Louisville Journal will probably make other statements and offer proof to bolster up the charge of its correspondent.

In the mean time, the first count in Mr. Wise's indictment is proved; and from Mr. Cass's own bosom friend, the agent of the Speculating Land Club, the public now know that Lewis Cass, whilst Secretary of War, in the year 1837, "WAS ENGAGED IN SPECULATING IN THE PUBLIC LANDS!"

Is it necessary to make any comment upon this? Will not right-thinking men make their own comment, and with one accord denounce the man who abused the confidence reposed in him by the Government, and for the sake of gain, entered into an association of speculators upon the public domain, and converted his office into a sort of land jobbing shop!

What a wretched precedent did he not establish. How could we anticipate anything but corruption and misgovernment if all of our Cabinet officers, with the advantages of official information in their power, should neglect the proper duties pertaining to their offices, and enter into an extensive system of gambling in lands!

The reflection is natural and conclusive, that if Cass, as Secretary of War, would abuse the confidence of the Government, as President of the United States, he would abuse the confidence of the people.

THE NORTHERN MEN WITH SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES.—The Buffalo Convention, so long talked of, so anxiously looked forward to, has finished its labors. The "Liberty men," the abolitionists, the disaffected small fry of Whigs, and the Barnburners, have joined hand in hand, and have signalised their devotion to the cause of *Abolitionism*, by placing at their head "the Northern man with Southern principles"—Martin Van Buren.

Will the leaders of the Democracy in North Carolina again fall into the ranks, and under the protecting influence of the "little Magician," call upon the people of the South once more to stand by the "Northern man with Southern principles"? Or do they not rather blush for very shame at the *monstrous deception* they sought to practice upon the people of the South in 1840?

Remember, they told us in 1840, that Martin Van Buren was the peculiar friend of the South—that he was the champion of Southern rights; perfectly orthodox upon the question of Southern institutions; and in every sense of the word the fit man to represent our interests.

And let the people also bear in mind the fact that Martin Van Buren has not changed his political notions, nor has he abandoned opinions then entertained,—yet we find him with the extreme liberty men of the North, nominated by a Convention which thought highly of John P. Hale, a notorious abolitionist,—and placed upon a ticket with Charles F. Adams, equally a notorious anti-slavery man.

Then let the people think for one moment that the same party which in 1840 sought to give us for President of the United States this Martin Van Buren, have now upon their ticket for the same high office, another "Northern man with Southern principles"—Lewis Cass of Michigan,—who we know has repeatedly expressed his abhorrence of slavery; within the last twelve months was a Wilmot Proviso man; and who has only now written his letter to Nicholson for political effect, to catch the votes of Southern men, and tamper with them upon a subject of the most vital importance.

We see nothing in this Buffalo Convention that promises good to the country. On the other hand, it shadows forth evil, breaking up old party distinctions, and diverting us into parties marked out by geographical lines and sectional interests.

The game that is being played is indeed a dangerous one. The South has much at stake, and it becomes the people calmly to inquire in this Presidential contest who is the man that is best calculated to maintain their rights and protect the property of the South, from the designs of these "Northern men with Southern principles."

We desire all men who feel an interest in the question now at issue, to make the investigation. We fear not the result—believing as we do that the people of the South will now see the necessity of uniting upon a man born upon Southern soil, and identified with Southern interests.

THE SOUTH SURRENDERED.—*Promise and Practice.*—We published yesterday, a telegraphic despatch announcing the fact that the President had promptly signed the Oregon Bill, by which the Wilmot proviso is recognized and slavery prohibited in that Territory. In the face of the loud and repeated professions, which the Democrats have been sounding in our ears, that they were the only friends of the South, this intelligence seemed incredible. But the mail of yesterday fully confirms it. The President, without a moment's hesitation, put his signature to this bill, and thereby branded falsehood upon the professions of the Democracy. This act of the President surrenders the whole question—so far as it relates to the power of Congress. The South are excluded by a law of Congress, sanctioned by James K. Polk, from carrying their slaves to the Oregon Territory! Does not this one act, of itself, speak louder than all the boisterous professions of friendship, which these hypocrites can make?

Mr. Calhoun, in speaking of the bill, said, that "this was the first time the Wilmot proviso had been adopted, and the South would be justified in standing out and resisting to the last."

Mr. Foote of Miss. declared that after the passage of this bill, Gen. Cass would not receive a single vote from a slaveholding State.

These declarations were made before Mr. Polk had signed the bill, and when it was scarcely deemed possible, that that functionary could so far forget his solemn pledges.

Mr. Polk accompanied the signed bill with a message to Congress stating his reasons for giving it his approbation. The main one is that the territory thus declared to be free for all time is North of the Missouri compromise line. But after thus signing this bill, which deprives the South of its rights, *without any compensation*, he is graciously pleased to say, that he would veto any similar bill, intended to apply to the territory South of 36, 30. We would rather have the *deed* than the word; —for who can put any trust in the promise of a man, who has so often eaten his words? How can the South any more confide in a party, which has habitually made sport of its best interests, and which, while always professing an intense devotion to its peculiar institutions, has never in a single instance, scrupled to sacrifice them, when its party schemes rendered it necessary? And can any thing exceed the shameless effrontery of a party, which while thus *acting*, continues to profess to be the champion of the South?—*Richmond Whig.*

FROM YUCATAN.—A Telegraphic despatch received at Charleston from New Orleans, states that dates from Campeachy have been received as late as the 5th inst. Numerous engagements had occurred between the whites and Indians in that country, in which the whites were victorious, and most of the towns that the Indians had captured were recovered, and the Indians expelled.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ALBANY.—We learn from a Telegraphic despatch in the Charleston Courier, that a very destructive fire occurred at Albany on Wednesday last. 500 houses and several vessels are said to have been destroyed; and the loss is estimated at *two millions of dollars!*

THE LEGISLATURE.

The "Standard," in its anxiety to make at least a *tie* in our Legislature, disfranchises Mr. Waddell, of Orange, from a seat in the Senate, upon a mere statement that a mistake had been made; and metamorphoses Mr. Rueben Mast, the Commoner elect from Ashe County, into a friend of the Locofocos, even though he be a Whig, from the fact that Mr. Reid received a majority for Governor in that County, and a Locofoco was elected to the Senate. Hear him:

"Under these circumstances, if Mr Mast should be a Whig, we doubt very much whether he will consider it his duty to go for all the Whig measures and Whig men—in other words, to play the partizan in the House of Commons."

Well, neighbor, according to this reasoning, how ought Mr. Thomas, the Senator from Haywood, Macon and Cherokee, and the Democratic Commoners from Rowan and Buncombe, Messrs. Ellis and Coleman, to act? Mr. Manly received a large majority in the District which the former is elected to represent in the Senate—and in Rowan and Buncombe Districts, Whig Senators are elected, and large majorities given to Mr. Manly. We call the attention of Messrs. Thomas, Ellis and Coleman to the remarks of the "Standard," and hope they will bear them in mind, and not be found "going for all the" Locofoco "measures and" Locofoco "men—in other words, playing the partizan" either in the Senate or "in the House of Commons."—*Raleigh Register.*

From all that we can learn, we do not believe more than one out of five of the North Carolina Volunteers will vote for Gen. Taylor.—*Standard.*

The Editor hadn't talked to any of the returned Volunteers from this City and County, or he never would have told that tale. We understand that out of the nineteen, *seventeen* are for TAYLOR.—*Ib.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

August 18—Steamer Evergreen with boat Diligence in tow, with goods for Ray & Pearce, T J Johnson & Co, John Shaw, J L Parker, D Johnson, Capt J A J Bradford, J Brookshank, Cook & Powell, S T Hawley & Son, J W Wright, and J T Watts of this place; and for W Paul, Mrs E H Lord, J & W Murphy, J C Blocker, A Gainey & Hawley, T Hill, A M Hall, Mrs Watters, Mrs E B Barnes, W W Cole, Miller & Benton, J G Cairnes, H A London, G P Grogan, Geo Bower, S S Arnold, Geo S Hubbard, R C Bum, of the interior.

August 19—Steamer Rowan with boat Odd Fellow in tow, with goods for Worth & Sanders, Miss J Stauber, H & E J Lilly, W Prior, C W Lines, L Burnett, Shaw & Little, G & H McMillan, Jos Cheek, J C Thompson, W Draughon, C A Beck, I Lond, Drs B & B W Robinson, H Leete, C T Haigh & Son, M L & R I Holmes, Capt Paul.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 11.—Schr Martha B. Davis from Shallotte. 14.—Schrs. Albion from Onslow county, Wm. H. Harrison from Washington, N. C., Cordelia from Thomaston, Me. 15.—Brigs Chattahoochee from New York, Albert from Philadelphia; Schr. S. Morris Waln from Philadelphia. 16.—Schr. Harrison Price from New York.

STRAY HORSE.

MY Grey Horse got out of the lot and was seen on the Camden Road, about one mile from Town, yesterday morning early, and has not been heard of since. The Horse is about five years old, somewhat "flea-bitten" about the fore parts—has a *fresh scar* on his breast, occasioned by a snag; tar had been rubbed on it.

Any person taking up said Horse, and returning him to me, will be liberally rewarded; and any information thankfully received.

JOHN J. PHILIPS.
Fayetteville, August 21, 1848. 29-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

100 PINT and qt. bottles PORTER,
Butter and water Crackers,
Soda Biscuits,
Sperm Candles,
Crushed Sugar,
Cassia and Sardines.
A superior article of PORT WINE, (in bottles.)
For sale by
W. PRIOR.
August 21, 1848. 29-3w

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to us are earnestly requested to call and settle immediately, as money is much needed.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.
August 21, 1848. 29-2w

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of Pensions, and remit as directed. From past experience, thinks he can give satisfaction. Will also attend to establishing claims upon the Rolls, if desired. Printed Blanks, as well as all information, furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 22, 1848. 29-4t

CHEAP LIVING.

WE are selling Western BACON at 5 cents per pound.

J. & T. WADDILL.
August 18, 1848. 29-tf

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland County will meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday of September Term next of the County Court, at 12 o'clock, for the transaction of public business.

BENJ'N ROBINSON, Chairman.
August 18, 1848. 29-2w

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold for Cash, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 30th of September next, at 12 o'clock, the following Property, to-wit:

Four likely large young MULES, in fine order, well broke to all kind of gear.

One Timber WAGON, well finished off for service.

One large four horse WAGON, and two two horse WAGONS.

The Wagons were made at my shop, by a first rate workman, and warranted to be of the best kind of materials and workmanship.

DUGALD McDUGALD.
August 15, 1848. 29-ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading with my wife Molsey, or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

WM. TEW, Sen'r.
Sampson county, Aug. 16, 1848. 29-3w

Blank Warrants for sale here.

We are requested by Mr. John E. Elvington to contradict the notice of his marriage published in this paper of the 8th inst. There is no such person as the lady who he was said to have been married to.

The letter containing the notice of the marriage was sent to us from Harlleesville, S. C. signed *K. T. Lecrit*, and we understand that there is no person of that name.

We trust that Mr. Elvington will be able to ferret out the perpetrator of this vile transaction and bring him to punishment. We have placed the letter containing the marriage notice in his hands, in the hope that it may assist him in so doing—Mr. Elvington authorizes us to say, that he will give a liberal reward for evidence sufficient to convict the perpetrator of this outrage.

MARRIED,

At Baltimore, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Hon. D. M. BARRINGER, of North Carolina, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Lewin Wethered, of Baltimore.

In Robeson county, on the 10th inst., by Neill McNeill, Esq., Mr. DANIEL McMILLAN to Miss ISABELLA SHAW, daughter of Neill Shaw.

In Montgomery county, on the 6th inst., by P. C. Sanders, Esq., Mr. WHITFIELD TOLBERT to Miss LUCY LONG, daughter of Col. John Tolbert, of Richmond county.

Near Wadesborough, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. A. B. Smith, Mr. JOHN GORDON DENNIS to Miss ROSANNA FINKSTON, both of Wadesborough.

In Anson county, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. A. B. Smith, Mr. MONROE KREPS, of Stanly, to Miss RUTHA JANE, youngest daughter of John Tyson, Esq., of Anson.

In Sampson county, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. L. Clifton, Mr. BENAJAH G. CARR to Miss P. JANE BASS, daughter of Richard Bass, Esq., all of Sampson. [Exchange papers please copy.]

In Richmond county, on the 15th June, by the Rev. Wm. N. Peacock, Mr. MARTIN WILLIAMS, of Louisiana, to Miss MARTHA E. McLEOD, daughter of the late Dr John McLeod, of Richmond county.

DIED,

In this town, on the 14th inst., HELEN CATHARINE, daughter of James and Helen M. Banks, aged one year.

In Randolph county, on the 6th instant, Mr. RICHARD BELL, a member of the M. E. Church and a Soldier of the Revolution.

In Wilmington, on the 11th inst., of congestion of the brain, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. ANN CLINTON, wife of Rev. D. B. Black, and daughter of James Holmes, deceased.

In Raleigh, on the 10th inst., DAVID W. STONE, Esq., for many years Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear at that place.

At his residence in Lowndes county, Ala., on the 28th ult., Capt. JAMES McFARLAND, formerly of Richmond county, N. C., but for the last 28 years a resident of Alabama. Having lived the life of the righteous, his last end was peace. [*Com.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 22.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 60	Lard,	8 a 8½
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6 a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	5 a 5¾	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4½ a 5	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	90 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	85 a
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	4 a 4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 5 to 5¾. English Iron 4 to 4½. Lard 8 to 8½. Molasses 20 to 26. Linseed Oil 65 to 70. Wheat 85. No other change to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8½; market well supplied. Corn 55 to 62½. Fayetteville Flour firm at 5 75 to 6 25. Lard, scarce, at 9 to 9½. Timber 4 to 6¼. Turpentine—Soft 2 40; Hard 1 25. Tar 1 50. Spirits 28 to 28½.

At Charleston, Cotton 5¼ to to 6¾. Corn 52 to 57. Flour 5 25 to 5 75. Bacon 4½ to 6.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,295,678 bales, against 1,762,475 last year.

EAR mark of the Stock—Underslit and overbit; split the right and crop, and underbit the left. That is the mark of the Oxen sold N. McDougald.

ARCH'D McMILLAN.
Aug. 21, 1848. 29 3wpd

IS YOUR LIVER DISEASED?

You may find relief if you will but try in time. Our agent has just received the following:

New Jersey, Bordentown, Oct. 25, 1845.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle—Dear Sir: I am well aware that persons of every age and sex, and condition in life, in every part of the country have used, and been benefitted by

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

My own life has been saved by it. My father's and my mother's family were both consumptive. My father, mother, and a sister, died with that fatal disease. For some years, I have been predisposed to it myself. About one year ago I was quite sick for a number of weeks, confined to my bed when the pain in my side would allow me to lie. My physician pronounced my disease Liver Complaint; my liver was very much enlarged, I raised blood several times; the pain in my side was so severe that the cars passing in the street by the door affected me. I was cupped, bled, and had various other remedies applied but all to no purpose; I got no relief: at last my physician said he could not cure me. I expected to die soon, but providentially I heard of, and obtained a bottle of your Balsam, which relieved me at once. I was encouraged to persevere in using it, until I took four or five bottles, which saved my life and cured me. My health is now good. For Liver Complaints I believe it is a most certain cure.

Signed, MARTHA A. BETCHEL.

I am acquainted with Mrs. Betchel—her statement is true.

(Signed,) WHITALL STOKES, Druggist.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

LETTER FROM THE REV. R. JACKSON, FORMERLY PASTOR OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEW YORK.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15, 1846.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: Permit me to take the liberty of writing to you at this time, to express my approbation, and recommend to the attention of the heads of families, and others, your valuable medicine—your COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIANA, OR WILD CHERRY BARK. In my travels of late, I have seen in a great many instances the wonderful effects of your medicine, in relieving children of very obstinate complaints—such as Coughing, Wheezing, Choking with Phlegm, Asthmatic attacks, &c. I should not have written this letter however, at present, although I have felt it my duty to add my testimony to it for some time, had it not been for a late instance where the medicine above alluded to was instrumental in restoring to perfect health an "only child" whose case was almost hopeless, in a family of my acquaintance.

Beyond all doubt, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, is the most valuable medicine in this or any other country. I am certain I have witnessed more than one hundred cases where it has been attended with complete success. I have used it myself in an obstinate attack of the Bronchitis, in which it proved effectual in an exceedingly short time, considering the severity of the case. I can recommend it in the fullest confidence of its superior virtues. I would advise that no family should be without it; it is very pleasant, and always beneficial, worth double, and often ten times its price. The public are assured there is no quackery about it.

R. JACKSON, D. D.
Formerly Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, N. Y.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is put in square bottles, enveloped with a handsome steel engraving, bearing the signature of Dr. H. SWAYNE.

The spurious articles are called by various names, such as "Balsams," "Bitters," and even Syrups of Wild Cherry; but the public should bear in mind the name of Dr. Swayne, or they may be deceived by a deleterious article.

Principal office corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by Agents in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

Sold by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

LUMBERTON ACADEMY

THE REV. R. E. PARHAM having taken charge of this Institution, would inform the public that he has opened his School and is now ready to receive Pupils.

Terms of Tuition will be as follows, viz:

For instruction in the Mathematics, and in the Latin and Greek languages	$12 50
English Grammar, Geography, Natural Philosophy, History, &c.	9 00
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	7 00

per Session of five months.

Board can be had in private families from $5 to $6 per month.

July 24, 1848. 26-4w

[illegible] BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Pale and Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 16-tf

MAY 1, 1848.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received,—Super brown, black, [illegible] and blue Cloths; black and plaid [illegible] Coatings [illegible] Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings [illegible] Drillings [illegible] Vests [illegible] Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery.

—ALSO—

[illegible] Jaconet and Swiss [illegible] Thread and Cotton Laces; [illegible] Kid Gloves, Silk Lisle and [illegible] Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols [illegible] The above Goods we offer at low [illegible]

ON CONSIGNMENT.

[illegible] CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomaston LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
[illegible] 1848. 38tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

[illegible]

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

[illegible]

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent [illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible] part of the [illegible] Property, &c.

THIS COMPANY [illegible] Capital [illegible] $250,000. [illegible]

E. J. HALE, Agent.

[illegible]

NAUTILUS MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[illegible]

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

[illegible]

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

[illegible]—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

[illegible] as favorable as any other Company.

[illegible] E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents [illegible]

INVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

[illegible]

Address Dr. S. S. [illegible] New York, post paid.

[illegible]

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the [illegible] of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County [illegible] miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 100 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is [illegible] land enough for about three tasks, and [illegible] attached to the premises. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply on the premises.

MALCOM McALPIN.

Nov. 1, 1848. 9-tf

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150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " Old Apple Brandy,
25 " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1848. 18-tf

FALL TRANSPORTATION

Via Cape Fear River.

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 24tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either as [illegible] partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers designing their Goods to the care of this Company, will please fill up their Bills [illegible] and mark their Packages, Care "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville." All Letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

Chills and Fever.

Ague and Fever.

DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases.

They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Faison, Esq. is one of many which the Proprietor can offer:—

August 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances [illegible] hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 40 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 50 cts.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, figured black Satin do.,
[illegible]
[illegible] Cassimeres,
[illegible]
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
[illegible]
Red Flannel, white do. Bed Ticking,
[illegible]
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Striped Shawls,
[illegible]
[illegible] Handkerchiefs,
[illegible]
[illegible] Spool Cotton, Marshall's [illegible]
[illegible] Coat and Vest Buttons, [illegible]
[illegible]
Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, [illegible] Crushed Sugar, Brown [illegible] Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, [illegible] Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE.

Opposite J. Huske & Son's Grocery [illegible]

Dec. 29, 1847. [illegible]

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES.

—Among which are—

[illegible] sacks Liverpool SALT,
[illegible] bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
[illegible] St. Croix, P. Rico and New Orleans Sugars,
[illegible]
[illegible] Powder,
[illegible]
[illegible] Wrapping Paper,
[illegible] kegs White Lead,
25 boxes No. 1 and Fancy Soap,
[illegible]
15 [illegible] boxes Loaf, Crushed and Powdered Sugar,
[illegible]
[illegible]

—ALSO—

[illegible]

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold [illegible] to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. [illegible]

Farm, Turpentine and Timber LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, containing 524 acres, lying [illegible] up and down [illegible] River and extending [illegible] It is within 8 miles of Cape Fear River, and 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the main road to Elizabethtown and Whiteville.

There are about 100 acres of cleared Land, and a comfortable Dwelling and necessary outhouses. The remaining 420 acres is Turpentine and Timber Land.

It is a pleasant and healthy situation, with very good water.

Persons desiring such Land may do well to see and examine it.

For further information, see the subscriber.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

June 20, 1848. 22tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 24tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

LIME.

100 CASKS unslacked LIME, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE.

July 17, 1848. 1811

North Carolina—Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Calvin Koonce *vs.* Calvin Davis.

Original Attachment levied on Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, requiring the Defendant to make appearance before the Justices of our said Court, at the next Court to be held for this County, at Kenansville, the 3d Monday of October, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the Lands levied on condemned to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, James H. Jermain, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of October 1848.

JAMES H. JERMAIN.

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 25-6w

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverance, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore, the only authorized Agency.

July 14. 21-3m

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848. 9tf

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.

—ALSO, ON HAND,—

Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.

April 3, 1848. 9tf

SPRING 1848.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their complete Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks, single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most complete [illegible]

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

Fayetteville, March [illegible] 1848. [illegible]

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE [illegible] a general assortment of Dry Goods, among which are

[illegible]

Fayetteville, N. C., May [illegible] 1848. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

ALSO

A general stock of Groceries.

[illegible]

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. [illegible]

[illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

[illegible]

J. C. THOMSON,

Southwest side Market Square.

[illegible]

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, [illegible]

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass Ware, Saddlery, Buckets, &c. &c.

[illegible] HHDS. SUGAR,
[illegible] bags Coffee,
[illegible] hhds. Molasses,
[illegible] sacks Liverpool Salt,
[illegible]
[illegible] Iron,
[illegible] Nails, assorted,
[illegible] boxes Raisins.

Mess Pork, Mackerel, Tanners' Oil, Cast, German, English and American Steel, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, [illegible] Cheese, Spices, Madder, Potash, Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. [illegible]

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Sampson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.

March 20. No. 1 Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 30f

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted up Stores No. 3 in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most correct style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons, and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

July 26, 1848. 52-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,

[illegible] the new Hotel,

HAS just received [illegible] to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, [illegible] New York and Philadelphia [illegible]

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1848. 31tf

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his customers and the public generally [illegible] TIN and Sheet-Iron WARE, [illegible] street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would [illegible] Factories and others, engaged [illegible] that he is prepared to [illegible] a Factory, such as [illegible] Cans [illegible] He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, [illegible]

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of [illegible] Patent Revolving Stand Premium [illegible] Pumps, [illegible] And also for [illegible] improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be exhibited and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, delivered at either Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and [illegible] at the shortest notice.

[illegible] 1848. 5tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan [illegible] by mutual consent [illegible] All those indebted [illegible] are requested to [illegible] payment thereof, [illegible] The business will be conducted [illegible] by A. A. McKethan. All persons [illegible] Gardner & McKethan [illegible] for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

July 8, 1848. 95tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
March 14, 1848. 6tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES,
19 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, which will be sold very low,
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, to arrive this week.

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 1tf

THE Lawyer's Commonplace Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 17.

MERCHANTS'

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats composing this line are

The New Steamer ROWAN, Low water Boat
" " W. B. MEARES,
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW,
" " MIKE CRONLY,
" " BEN BERRY,
" " WASHINGTON,
" " BRADY McNEAL,
" " T. J. CURTIS,
" " MARY LEITA.

THE above Boats [illegible] regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freight and Passage established by this Company, [illegible] the Henrietta Steam Boat Company [illegible] 1847. [illegible] Boats [illegible] All Goods shipped [illegible] the Agent at Wilmington will be forwarded through that place free of commissions or other charges [illegible]

[illegible] 45 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,

Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan 24, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch [illegible] to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Company will run a [illegible] line of Steam Boats [illegible] leaving [illegible] Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,

Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

March 27, 1848. [illegible]

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving her SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. April 3.—9tf

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HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

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DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

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Bladen county, Feb. 12. 29f

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200 casks Lime,
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JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
May 15, 1848. 15tf

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J. C. BLOCKER & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

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STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

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W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

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Oct. 1847.

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E. J. HALE.

April 22.

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THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept 1, 1845 70: